The Bombay Gazette,

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We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 2.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA HALF RUPEE CALENDAR, by book post..........................	0	9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close,—and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,

Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Wareshousemen.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co. respecfully invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail, and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

Military Uniform, &c.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.

Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth "Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.

The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.

Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

Civilians' Clothing.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits	Rs. 20
Good Angola Suits	„ 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from	„ 60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.

Silk Mixed Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.

Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.

Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords, Moleskins, &c. &c.

Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.

Black Italian Cloth; a new material for Clergymen's and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

Ready Made Department.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

Hats, Caps, Helmets, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.

Drab Blk and Bro Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8.

Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.

REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 45.

Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.

Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.

Straw Hats, Waterproof Cover, Rs. 4.

Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.

A large assortment of rich Pugrees.

The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, xtremely light with Cork body, Rs. 5.

Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Staff and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sou-Westers, Rs. 3-8.

Shirts and Hosiery.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.

A large lot of Colored Shirts, with Collars attached, Rs. 30 per doz.

White and Colored Merino Socks.
Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand knit.
Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.
Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.
India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.
Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.
Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.
Umberallas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

reStrong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to sist wet.

Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.

Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
Paten Leather do.

Domestic Department.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chintz Furnitures, Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c &c. all at reduced rates.

Medal Ribbons.

Miniature Medals for the "Indian Mutiny," "Crimean," "Persian" "Mooltan and Guzerat" "Sutlej," the Order of the "Medjidie."

Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the "Cabul" "Good Conduct."

Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or "Pork Pie") Hats.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 18th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. ¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	sight	100¼
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213¼ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ℔ cent.	64 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	19½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	95
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	3½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2¼ do.	Rs. 25 ℔ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2¼ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2¼ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 ℔ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	00 ℔ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ℔ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 600 ℔ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[℔ Anm 450 ℔ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	......	Rs. 100 do.
Throstle Mill Company	1,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent Transfer Loan	85¼
,, Loan 1835-36	85¼
,, Loan 1842-43	85¼
,, Loan 1854-55	85¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	98
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	104½ to 104⅞

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227	do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Bar Silver	,, 105⅞	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d.	£2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China	Rs. 10 offd.	
To Clyde	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 17th 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON:		
Broach, Surat, and Jumbooser, (new) *nom.*	at Rs.	156 to 158
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new)	,,	160 to 162
Oomravuttee (new)	,,	150 to 155
Bursee, (new)	,,	142 to 143
Khandeish, (new)	,,	138 to 140
Mangalore, (new)	,,	145 to 146
Varawal, (new)	,,	145 to 146
Compta, (new)	,,	157 to 158
Sawginned Dharwar	,,	206 to 208
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	5-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-10 to 6-12 ,,
Gingelly mixed (Black		24 to 25
and White)	,,	33 to 34

SALES REPORT (JANUARY 17TH, 1862.)

250 Candies new Dholera Cotton, at Rs. 168 per candy (to be delivered in April next.)
250 Candies Oomravuttee Cotton, at Rs. 163 per candy (to be delivered in April next.)
500 Bales Dhollera old Cotton ready, at Rs. 160 per candy.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, ESQ., M. P., *Chairman.*
—— *Deputy Chairman.*
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 months' sight not under £40, at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand ... at 1s. 11¼d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand	} 1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ... 5 ,, ,,

No Interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay & Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ percent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER ... M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay		H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta*		H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras		E. MORRISS, Esq.
do.	*Agra*	W. BIRKS, Esq.
do.	*Kurrachee*	R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do.	*Lahore*	HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. do.	*Umritsur*	T. BAILEY, Esq.
do.	*Hong-kong*	H. NOBLE, Esq.
do.	*Shanghai*	H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand	} 1s. 11¼d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 17	Ramillies	Wright	Calcutta 22 Dec.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 17 Jan.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Ramillies*, from Calcutta.—On the 3rd December in Lat. 98 Long. 51 E., spoke the ship *Mount Dilly*, from Bombay bound to Calcutta.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 17	King of Algeria	Brown	Liverpool.
	Marion	Fleming	Cochin & Colombo.
	Telegraph (s)	McKidder	Surat.
	Gazelle	Nacoda	Jungbar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mrs. Framjee; Mr. and Mrs. Merwanjee, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Muncherjee, and two children; Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee; Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee; Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy; Miss Framjee; and one hundred and twenty-eight natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—103 natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Windsor Castle*, Pryce, bound to London via Malabar Coast, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Friday, 17th January 1862.

For London.

Gibson Craig.—150 barrels Linseed Cakes, 187 cwt., Rogers and Co.

Castilian.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.; 25 chests Wax, 54 cwt., 15 chests Grass Oil, 225 lbs., Cowasjee Eduljee; 2 bales Sheep Skins, 35½ corges, Jooma Natha.

Caroline Agnes.—16 cases Sundries, Treacher and Co.; 50 cases Indigo, 103 maunds, Meer Saussoon Moosy.

King Lear.—55 chests Chundroos, 112 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., Sewjee Sezpall; 99½ cases Olibanum, 205¼ cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy.

Seafield.—400 bags Saltpetre, 680 I. maunds, Veerjbhoocundass Hurrybhoy.

For Liverpool.

Silisia.—35 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons and Co.; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Eduljee Nesserwanjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., S and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee.

Charger.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt, Jairam Visram; 1½ bales Cotton, 5¼ cwt., Megjee Dossa; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dayalldass Buchamull.

Herald.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 60 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Peter Maxwell.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Godoo Preamjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Natha.

Excellent.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manecjee.

Queen of the North.—150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass.

Startled Fawn.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., P. Mialler and Co.; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt, Bhimjee Girthur and Co.

Protector.—1,156 bundles Coir Yarn, 118 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Merchund Roopchund.

Amoor.—500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., 500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

General Neil.—1,140 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Aladin Habib; 43 bales Cotton, 129 cwt, Stearns Hobart and Co.

Rosalie.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Natolia.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Muloomull Kessowdass.

Venetia.—660 bundles Coir Yarn, 60 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Uncas.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Permanund Moolchund.

Typhoon—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Hull.

Frenchman.—151 bags Rapeseed, 254 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., 350 bags Linseed, 612½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt.. Jadowjee Luckmichund.

For Calcutta.

Shaw Allum.—18 packages Stope 90 cwt., Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co.; 29 packages P. Goods, 580 pieces, Jairam Damjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658 Agricola, Aikenhead—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
534 Cassibelanus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 16)
591 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.
1064 Castilian—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5.)
810 Gosforth, A. Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 16)
1199 Copatrick, Scott—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1112 Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.
1970 King Lear, Condoce—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

860 Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
1060 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
1212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 4)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.
970 General Neil, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l.Jan.9)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1104 Malakoff, Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l.Jan.9)
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1669 Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.
800 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
787 Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1164 Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c l. Jan.9)
1316 Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirm Hunter & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
560 Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR RICE PORTS.

845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
669 Moskwa, Thul—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

CHANNEL FOR ORDERS.

394 Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HULL.

1156 Frenchman,—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR BELLE ISLE FOR ORDERS.

396 Esperance, Nicolos—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR CHINA.

815 Ophir, Howard—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

98 Pauline, J. S. Lobo—C. B. Knipe (c. l. Dec. 13)

FOR COLOMBO.

266 Pearl (s), Dorman—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

789 H. B. Mildmay, Webb—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
450 Sir John Moore, Robertson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1351 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur. (c. l. Jan. 14)
819 Futtay Rahamon—Woosman Wydina. (c. l. Jan. 10)
1185 Shaw Allum, Clark—F. M. Essa & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR MAURITIUS.

Perry, Nacoda. (c. l. Dec. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR JUDDA.

513 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Dec. 9)
300 Futtay Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

95 Mohideenbux, Nacoda—Kosoo Pragon. (c. l. Jan. 13)

FOR KURRACHEE.

365 Governor Higginson (s), G. Greig—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

459 Tilly (s) C. Gething—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)

FOR COCHIN.

730 Westminster, C. Pickering—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.
900 Allum Ghir, G. Henderson—H. A. Noor Mahomed.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
356 Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
530 Anna Henderson, Reiffe—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Aspasia, Lamb—W. Nicol & Co.
1068 Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
2020 Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.
450 Colbert, Bommclar—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
344 Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
832 Crescent City, Garrett—A. H. Huschke & Co.
300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
535 Daniel Sharp, Cushing—Stearns Hobart & Co.
398 Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
582 Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Adon.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
345 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
850 Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.
Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
784 Niobe, Lindholm.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
829 Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
237 Robert Lowe (s), Congabten—W. Nicol & Co.
483 Rob Roy.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
371 Snowdrop, Armstrong—Finlay Scott & Co. (in Dock.)
591 Southern Cross, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'Dell.
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Thornhill, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.
543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1000 Ganges, Sparkes.
1200 Madras, H. W. King.
880 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
742 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

447 Lord Raglan, D. Gillespie.—Fleming & Co.
485 Moggie. Naughton—S. Tyebjee & Co.
452 Dunnikier, Main—Fleming & Co.
761 Chimera, Motte—J. S. Dunolly & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1031 Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

NOT FIXED.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay & Co.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Farnham & Co.
822 Rob Roy, Bridie—Finlay & Co.
685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

465 Balaklava, Kazey		Sept. 5
252 Castor, G. Attard		May 23
304 Douglas	J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
682 Excelsior, Faithful		
449 Emma, Keys		Oct. 30
465 Gilmore	J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
377 Lemuella	S. Tyebjee & Co.	
779 Sir R. Abercrombie	Ewart Latham, & Co.	
658 Velocity, Shrewsbury		Sept. 11
419 Victoria, Gibbs		Sept. 11
641 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.		
FROM LIVERPOOL.		
650 Clara, Peters		
485 Jane Blythe		
727 Swithamley, Weir		Aug. 31
FROM HULL.		
437 Sarah March		July 6

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

16th January.—Assistant Surgeon C. McDowall, Bombay Army, on sick certificate, from Neemuch.

17th Do.—Lieut. King, 56th Regt., on duty, from Khandalla.

Do.—Lieut. Havelock, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Khandalla.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon D. Cullen, M.D., 17th Lancers, on duty, from Khandalla.

Do.—Lieut. S. Grant, 47th Regt., on furlough, from Secunderabad.

Do.—Lieut W. Jacob, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

17th January.—Colonel H. Forster, R. H. Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

Do.—Lieut. R. Woodhouse, late 30th Regt., to join, to Guzerat.

18th Do.—Cadet C. F. Hughes, 4th (King's Own) Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.

Do.—Cadet W. Cave, 4th (King's Own) Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.

Do.—Lieut. A. Cucrie, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

19th Do.—Captain Peyton, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to join, to Tanna.

Do.—Lieut. Trueman, 3rd European Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 18th January 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The Guard at the Castle Gate will be furnished tomorrow by the detachment 56th Regiment.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Ross, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will reassemble tomorrow at 11 A. M., on the South side of the Government Cooperage to inspect and report upon Iron Tanks, in charge of the Commissariat Department.

2. A Committee composed of Captains Willies and Badgley, 33rd Regiment, and Lieut. Swinhoe, 56th Regiment, the Senior to sit as President, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A. M., at the Commissariat Store, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon 46 settrings, tendered by the contractor.

3. Assistant Surgeon Rogers, general duty Presidency Division, is attached to do duty at the European General Hospital, as a temporary measure with effect from the 27th December 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th January 1862.

Referring to the Clothing Regulations and Her Majesty Clothing Warrant the Commander-in-Chief directs that when Detachment Great Coats may not be regimentally available Officers Commanding Corps (of whatever Arm) sending homeward bound Invalids to the General Depot, shall make timely intimation to the Commandant, of the number of Detachment Great Coats that may be required, in order that the latter may indent for them on the Clothing Agent.

Captain J. Watson, V. C. Bombay Staff Corps and Commandant 4th Seikh Irregular Cavalry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to count as Service for retiring Pension the fifteen months sick leave granted in G. G. O. No. 1227 of the 21st December 1858.

The annual Practice of the Artillery will commence with as little delay as possible at

Kirkee, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Belgaum,—With Heavy and Light Field Ordnance.

Nusseerabad, Sholapoor, Deesa, Malligaum, Ahmednuggur, Bhooj, and Indore,—With Light Field Ordnance only.

The Golundauze Battery at Baroda, the Post Guns at Rajcote and Surat, will take part in the Practice at Ahmedabad.

The attention of Officers Commanding the several stations where the Practice is carried on is directed to G. O. C. No. 83 of the 19th January last, containing rules for regulating the award of prizes and good firing to the Soldiers of the Artillery in India, in view to their being strictly observed, also to G. G. O. No. 679, dated Bombay Castle 14th December 1861.

The following Laboratory Establishment is authorized for the Artillery Practice:—

	Laboratory Serjeant	Euro. Laboratory Men	Native Laboratory men.
Kirkee	1	2	2
Ahmedabad	1	0	1
Hydrabad	1	1	0
Belgaum	1	1	0

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th January 1862.

The *Ajdaha*, sailing branch and *Lady Falkland*, will be paid on Monday the 20th instant.

The undermentioned officers supernumeraries on board the *Clive*, are to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*:—

D. B. King; J. E. Symons; A. T. Forde; and W. Cuthell, Midshipmen and W. C. Beaumont and J. Fatheringham. Captain's Clerks.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee to examine Messrs. W. Powell and D. B. King, Midshipmen, tomorrow, touching their qualifications and Seamanship to serve as Lieut. on board any of H. M.'s Indian Naval vessels.

Captain Frushard, Commander Hopkins and Lieut. Walker.

Mr. W. Marshall, Midshipman of the *Clive*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for study.

Sporting Gazette.

GYMKHANA.

The following Races will be run at the Gymkhana today, commencing at 4 P. M. precisely.

TATTOO RACE.

Mr. Dicken's	*Pip.*
Mr. P.'s	*Punch.*
Mr. C.'s	*Cupid.*
Mr. V.'s	*Unknown.*
H. H.'s	*Zephyr.*

FOR ALL HORSES.

Mr. L.'s	*Mahomed.*
Mr. M.'s	*Jewel.*
Mr. W.'s	*Sealed Pattern.*
Mr. J.'s	*Penny Whistle.*

HARNESS PURSE.

Jaffer Sulliman's	*Nusseeb.*
Mr. C.'s	*Peter.*
Mr. P.'s	*Icitatus.*
Mr. Hasley's	*Black Diamond.*
Mr. Dicken's	*Joe Weller.*

1ST RACE.—The first Heat of the Tattoos will take place at 4 P. M.

2ND RACE.—Harness Race will take place at half past four.

3RD RACE.—2nd Heat of the Tattoos will take place at 15 minutes to five.

4TH RACE.—For all horses will take place at quarter past five.

5TH RACE.—3rd Heat of the Tattoos will take place at half past five.

There will be tiffin in the Gymkhana tents at two o'clock today and lotteries upon the races of the day will be drawn.

By direction of the Committee.
C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary Gymkhana.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH——
At Bombay, on the 17th January, the wife of Mr. James Watson, Inspector of Markets, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH——
At 6-1, Russell Street, Calcutta, on the 7th January, Mrs. John Colthurst, of a son, still-born.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on MONDAY the 27th January, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton,*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1½ ,,	,, 0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,,	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY the 28th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th January.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
January	27th.	January	29th.
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th.
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th.
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th.
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th.
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th.
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th.
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th.
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th.
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th.

CALENDAR——JANUARY 1862.

Last Qr. ... Thursday 23d. 11h. 28.5m. A. M.
New Moon ... Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire, Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	18		6 38	5 41	0 28	0 12	Date 16th Jan. Time—7h. 38m. 41s.
Sun.	19	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	1 2	0 45	
Mon.	20		6 38	5 44	1 39	1 54	
Tues.	21		6 38	5 46	2 20	2 34	
Wed.	22		6 38	5 46	3 7	3 18	
Thur.	23		6 37	5 47	4 8	4 18	
Fri.	24		6 37	5 48	5 23	5 35	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday, 18th.—Bhurtpoor taken by Lord Combermere, 1826.
Sunday, 19th.—James Watt born, 1736.—Aden captured by the English, 1839.
Monday 20th.—Jamaica Assembly first met, 1664.
Tuesday, 21st.—Australia colonised, 1788.—Bartolini, the sculptor died, 1850.—Battle of Goojerat, 1850.
Wednesday, 22nd.—Byron born, 1788.—Surrender of Mooltan 1849.
Thursday, 23rd.—Pitt died, 1806.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.—Commercial Treaty between France and England signed, 1860.
Friday, 24th.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.—Fox born, 1749.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government, Telegraph Office, on the 17th January 1862.

1971 Antonio Franscieco Lourenco.
2106 Hormusjee Maneckjee.

NOTICE.

THERE will be no Public Breakfast at Malabar Point on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. The Governor's next Public breakfast will be at Malabar Point on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at the usual hour.

J. CLERK, Captain,
A. D. C.

THE Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Dec.	CEYLON	29 Dec.
FRANCE	5 Dec.	CHINA	15 Dec.
MALTA	9 Dec.	SINGAPORE	22 Dec.
ALEXANDRIA	11 Dec.	PENANG	25 Dec.
SUEZ	13 Dec.	CALCUTTA	9 Jan.
ADEN	19 Dec.	MADRAS	11 Jan.
MAURITIUS	6 Dec.	N. W. PROVINCES	11 Jan.
CAPE	5 Nov.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	11 Jan.
AUSTRALIA	25 Nov.	PUNJAUB	28 Dec.
BANGALORE	10 Jan.	RANGOON	17 Dec.

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 9th instant, from Kurrachee and the North-West Provinces of the 11th, and from Poona of the 16th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, *Friday, January 17th.*

New Council of the Governor General proclaimed to sit tomorrow.

Additional Members,—the Raja of Putteala, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Cowie (Advocate General); Raja Deo Narain Sing and Dinker Row.

Strangers will be addmitted by orders, and representatives of the Press provided for on sufference of the President.

CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY, 17*th Jan.* 1862.

Government Paper—Four per cent. fourteen rupees and eight annas to fourteen rupees twelve annas discount.

Five per cent, one rupee four annas to one rupee eight annas discount.

Five and half per cent, five rupees to five rupees four annas premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and five eighths to two shillings and three farthings.

Freights to London, dead weight seventy to eighty shillings. Jute, seventy-five shillings to eighty shillings.

Grey Shirtings, seven pounds forty inch, five rupees per piece. Madapollams, three pounds thirty-two inch, two rupees and two annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good second no change. Market dull.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 17*th Jan.* 7-30 A. M.

Arrived steamer *Pekin* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 9th, and Penang 11th January.

Matters are quiet in Japan, stringent Rules and Regulations for the restraint of British subjects residing in Japan have been issued by the Consul.

Every thing goes on smoothly at Pekin.

From the Northern and other parts on the coast there is nothing important to record.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Lancefield*, opium at Hongkong, owing to favorable advices from Shanghai, Malwa has gone up but the market for Patna remains very dull.

Patna $735.
Benares $740.
Malwa $710.

Opium at Shanghai, on 24th December, we quote an advance in prices for Malwa.

Patna without demand at receding prices.

Patna 575 taels.

Malwa 573 taels.

Exchange on London little doing.

Bank Bills, four shillings six pence three farthings.

First Class private four shillings six pence three farthings.

On India two hundred seventeen rupees.

Exchange on Shanghai has somewhat advanced.

On London Bank Bills six shillings two pence.

On India two hundred and ninety-seven rupees.

Cotton at Canton, Bombay (1200) bales sold. Stock (32,527) bales.

Old good to fine taels nine, nine to ten-three. Medium to good, nine-three to nine-seven. Common, eight-five to nine.

New good to fine taels ten-six to eleven-one. Medium to good, ten to ten-three. Common, nine-four to nine-nine.

Rice—prices have receded from ten to fifteen cents. Bengal one dollar ninety cents per pecul. Sales nine thousand peculs.

THE steamer *Nubia* from Calcutta anchored at Galle yesterday at 7-5.

H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* from Negapatam anchored at Madras yesterday at 8.

Steamer *Salsette* sailed from Galle last evening for Bombay, and not "Australia," as already reported. Wrongly reported by Master Attendant's department.

H. M.'s steamer *Hornet* left Galle for Bombay yesterday at 1 P. M.

WE believe there are several riding schools in Bombay. We wish some one would set on foot a driving school. Scarcely a day passes now without some accident occurring, more or less serious, in our crowded thoroughfares, by reason either of the reckless driving of vehicles, or of the total ignorance of the art of driving, and of the rules of the road, on the part of drivers.

Under late acts of the legislature these offences are readily punishable when brought to the notice of magistrates, and proved to their satisfaction. The executive police, never good for much, might make themselves useful for this purpose. We recommend it to them very much as "a sphere of usefulness." Or,—must we have a case of manslaughter first, before they can be roused to activity? In the paucity of Bishops in Bombay, we could scarcely afford to offer up one of Sydney Smith's favorite victims as a sacrifice for the good of the community. On that account we trust some reform may be enforced before we receive so serious an admonition.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru* understands that "the *Messageries Imperiales* have concluded an arrangement with the Calcutta Docking Company for the lease of their middle Dock at Howrah, which is to be lengthened sufficiently to admit a Steamer 360 feet over all. The first boats of the French Company will, it is expected, commence running in July to Galle, where the Calcutta steamers will pick up the passengers intended for Madras and Bengal, whilst the Suez boats continue the voyage to Saigon and the ports in the China Seas. The boats on this, the branch line, will not, it is said, be above 1,500 tons burthen, and will be fitted up with the utmost care for the comfort and convenience of passengers anxious to inhale pure air and plenty of it. It will be a comfort to become entitled to a sick certificate under such circumstances."

OUR Serampore contempory says that "the Government of India has ordered the erection of a second wire between Calcutta and Bombay. Except in the rainy season, this will do much to meet the complaints of the mercantile community and general public. At the same time it is intended to allow the Railway Company to open their telegraph line to the public, and private companies to establish lines where they please. The competition will be most healthy. The public will then have the redress of a long-standing grievance in their own hands. We doubt not small lines will be immediately constructed by private capitalists."

IN the multitude of Hotels in Bombay now existing and promised, we wonder no one starts a good quiet Family concern in the Harbour. A Floating Hotel could be got up much more cheaply than one on land, as land in Bombay is now sold; and then there would be no rent to pay from month to month afterwards. It would serve the purposes of a sanatarium, as it is well known that "life on the ocean wave" is of itself a certain cure for some kinds of sickness. The Great Eastern Hotel Company should send for the *Great Eastern*. They could have her cheap. The ship would then be the right ship in the right place. The Company would be rightly named, and if the concern did not prosper immensely it is self-evident that it would keep itself afloat at all events.

THE Bengal collection of articles, says the *Friend of India*, "for the International Exhibition is complete. It consists of 6,000 specimens or more than twice the number sent to the Exhibition of 1851. Yet the arrangements have been so well made, that the articles will occupy less space than those displayed on that occasion. Among the many valuable private contributions are shawls, such as, the Umsitsur connoisseurs say, have never before been sent to Europe. A week hence some of the most costly articles, which are to be despatched by the overland route, will be exhibited to the Calcutta public. It is probable that Mr. Dowleans will accompany the collection to England and realise the proceeds which promise to do more than reimburse the State."

We have not heard of the doings of the Bombay Central Committee, appointed by Government many months ago, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding articles produced or manufactured in this Presidency.

FROM a long article in the *Englishman* on Cotton and Cotton fabrics, we make the following extracts, which will be found interesting at present:—

"If proof be wanting of the capability of India to provide the requisite market for Manchester's wares it is at once obtainable; for, on enquiry, it will be ascertained that the cotton fabrics exported from the United Kingdom into the British East Indies in the past year amounted to 958,016,350 yards, which, taking the entire population of British India at 18,000,000, gives just about 5¼ yards of cotton cloth to each individual. But as at least one third of the cotton fabrics imported into India are re-exported, either by sea or land, to countries beyond the British frontier, we can only calculate the quantity actually consumed by the 180,000,000 of British subjects in India at 650,000,000 yards, or about 3⅝ yards per head. This, again, will scarcely be a fair computation; for Native children of the lower orders, until eight or nine years of age, wear no clothing at all; and indeed, among the higher classes, excepting when they appear abroad, they are for the most part in a state of nudity. If, therefore, we deduct from the population one third for the children under nine years of age, we shall have the stated allowance of 5½ yards per head for the 120,000,000 wearing clothes. As, however, 5½ yards of cotton cloth per annum is insufficient for the poorest class of Natives; for allowing each individual but one set of clothes, twenty yards is the least he can do with, viz:—a turban eight yards; *dopputta*, eight; and *dhoty*, four yards, we shall find that a very large portion of this people is entirely unprovided with cloth of British manufacture. If, therefore, we divide the population into different classes, we shall find they consume English cotton fabrics much in the following proportions:—

Persons		yds.		yards.
500,000	consuming	50	of cloth per annum.	25,000,000
1,000,000	ditto	40	ditto	40,000,000
2,000,000	ditto	35	ditto	70,000,000
5,000,000	ditto	30	ditto	150,000,000
10,000,000	ditto	25	ditto	250,000,000
5,750,000	ditto	20	ditto	115,000,000
24,250,000				650,000,000

"So that of the 120,000,000 of cloth-wearing population, we have on this calculation 95,750,000 persons left without any clothing but that produced by Native looms; and we thus see that the entire imports of Manchester cotton fabrics are consumed by less than 25,000,000 persons, or a little over one-eighth of the entire population, or one-fifty of the population wearing clothes. If we calculate, which we safely may, that the Manchester manufacturers can, by advancing those undertakings which are intended to afford facile means of internal communication, throw into India fabrics which will defy competition by Native weavers, both as to quality and price; a new market will be at once opened capable of taking off 950,000,000 additional yards, or double the amount of the present imports; and when the means of cheap water communication are perfected, of 2,000,000,000 yards in excess of the present demand."

MR. W. R. CASSELS has placed the Government and the public under great obligations to him by his admirable and judicious work on the Cotton Cultivation of Western India, and by the able manner in which he has brought forward the important subject of the defenceless state of Bombay. His speech on the latter subject, at the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held last Wednesday, was a powerful one, both as a statement of the very serious facts of the case and as an argument founded upon them. It cannot fail to produce the desired effect,—to awaken the Government of India and the home authorities to a just sense of the danger to which they are exposing the greatest interests of Bombay and of the whole of India by their indifference to the safety of this port, and their neglect to place it in a state of defence. "We are avowedly without defence—any enemy's ships might bombard the town, and destroy the shipping, without much risk to themselves." This statement summarily comprehends the whole truth of our position, of our real danger. There is nothing vague, ominous, mysterious about it—it is not designed to produce panic. It is a sober fact that our town and shipping are so important, and withal so defenceless, as to invite attack from an enemy, if occasion offered. That we ourselves know this to be the case is bad enough: that it is "known to other nations" is a vast deal worse. We have had visits from French, Russian, and American men-of-war within the last few years. We could not positively say that they came expressly to see the nakedness of the land; but certainly no one could say that they did not come for that purpose. At all events they could not but see it; and they saw it and know it. They know the relation in which Bombay stands to British India and to the British Empire. They know what a destructive blow they could strike at the greatest interests of both by destroying the emporium of the East. They know, moreover, that they could destroy it with scarcely any risk to themselves. Our importance and defenceless condition, therefore, invite attack from the enemies of Great Britain. In case of war, and of our continuing to dwell carelessly, should they not attack and destroy us, they alone would know the reason why. We could not positively say that they have their eye upon us, and that they would make us the first point of attack, in the event of a rupture of peaceful relations; but certainly no one could say that they are so short-sighted, that they would throw away so great an advantage, that they would fail to adopt so obviously wise a policy. At all events America knows, as Mr. Cassels observed, that she could throw back our commerce fifty years, and ruin our cotton trade for a longer period, by bombarding and destroying this city; and whether it would be for the interests of a commercial rival, especially of a rival in the cotton trade, to do so, any one is capable of judging. France knows that she would have all the facilities that Egypt and Persia could afford her in doing any mischief to us and our commerce, and knows better than we with what designs her men-of-war have been prowling about the Red and Arabian Seas for the last year or two. Her eagerness to establish a connection with British India and the East has a suspicious look, and at least shows that she is fully alive to the advantages of such a relationship. Russia knows that she has got the thin edge of the wedge pretty far in already on the North and North-East of Asia, and that in driving the wedge home so as to control the destinies and command the commerce of the whole of Asia, she would only be carrying out a policy which her ablest Emperors and statesmen have left her. We recently republished in full among our extracts an article from the *Overland China Mail*, on the progress of Russia in the East. Its importance and the present occasion justify us in reproducing the sum and substance of it here:—

"The progress of Russian influence in the North of Asia, is among the signs of the times. The astute diplomacy of the court of St. Petersburg works silently but surely. Our latest intelligence with regard to her movements in the East, is contained in some items occupying very small space in a newspaper, but fraught with importance as indicators of the new direction in which Russia means to expand. The recent cessation to that nation of an extensive strip of sea coast on the east of Chinese Tartary, is evidently not a gift likely to remain unemployed. The heads of information that have just reached us are as follows:—A corvette has left Cronstadt on a voyage round the world; some more river steamers have been ordered for the Amoor; the telegraph from St. Petersburg to the Amoor is progressing. A small squadron of Russian frigates was recently stumbled upon in a very fine Japanese bay, where men had been landed and some permanent erections constructed in opposition to the wishes of the native inhabitants. Russia not only possesses the ordinary access to China and Japan that are open to other nations, but has an avenue to both countries in her own private possession, and she is not indifferent to such important advantages. The telegraphic communication, now nearly completed, between the Russian capital, and the stations on the east coast of Asia will be so speedy as to increase immensely the power both commercial and political, of that nation upon these shores. With one or two naval stations, such as we know Russia capable of establishing, in the Gulf of Tartary, her armaments may bristle up to the very bulwarks of Japan; and the time is evidently approaching when her influence in this part of the pacific may be paramount to that of any other nation. In the mad race of warlike preparations that all the nations of Europe are now running, this one nation, by her shrewd forethought, is making a stride in the direction we allude to, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. The one great strategic necessity of Russia is an outlet for her navy! she became keenly alive to this at the time of the Crimean war; and she saw, as she could not fail to see, that before the next war, her fleet must be in a position to scour the ocean from a safe and convenient harbour. The harbour or the spot for it has been recently acquired by the timely exercise of a little skilful diplomacy, in which England and France acted as a fulcrum to afford her the necessary purchase. We will now behold her quietly pushing forward the necessary preparations by which to dispute with us the supremacy of the sea. The connection, by telegraph, between the Baltic and the Pacific may be useful commercially, but a day is coming when, politically, it will prove of tremendous value."

Such are the sober facts of the case as regards our exposure to danger in the event of war. If we are justified in such circumstances as these, in dwelling carelessly and neglecting to place ourselves in a state of defence, our justification can only arise from our regarding war as the least probable of all events. We might with some pretence to reason have thought it improbable previous to the present misunderstanding with America. We cannot reasonably think so now. Far be it from us to express a belief that the issue of this serious misunderstanding will be war. If war be not the issue of it, however, it must be the American Federal Government that avert it. The issue depends now wholly on America. The *ultimatum* of the British Government has gone forth and would reach Washington on the 13th or 14th of last month. The reply to that, which might reach England on the 27th or 28th idem will decide the momentous question. If it depended upon President Lincoln, we should feel great confidence as to the issue. He has shown, under the strongest possible provocation, such respect for law, such inflexibility of determination to be on the side of law, that we should feel sure he would neither authorize nor sanction an act which was in violation of international law. The Constitution of the United States decrees that Congress shall have power to make war. Congress means the Senate and house of representatives. The President is not included in the term. An American declaration of war must be passed by Congress like any other law. A declaration of war by the United States is a law. If the Cabinet take the responsibility of engaging in war, it must at once call on Government to ratify its measures. The issue, then, in this case depends on the United States Congress; and we think we can see sufficient indications of public sentiment on the subject to warrant the belief that the Congress will not accept the responsibility of the San Jacinto's *escapade*. Still the fact that England has taken all her measures for a war with America, and that the question of peace or war hangs on the decision of an excited people, render it absurd to regard war as the last probable of events. We are not justified, therefore, in remaining another day in a defenceless state. It may be said, that, in the event of war actually breaking out, an English fleet would soon make its appearance in our harbor for our protection. This, however, is mere assertion. It may be said, too, that in such an event our own authorities would not be idle, and that we should soon see batteries erected along the harbour side of Colaba and armaments bristling in the harbour itself. This is not the way, however, to be prepared for war. It has been said that the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Cassels in particular, acted imprudently in exposing our weakness. Our weakness has not been exposed by them; but an avowedly defenceless condition has been urged upon the attention of those whose duty it is to afford us protection. We know that the local Government is fully alive to our danger. It is not to blame for it. The blame lies, unhappily farther off, at the door of the Government of India and at the door of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Whatever the state of this country might be, the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Cassels would be fully justified in such a course as that which they have adopted. While we remain silent, the authorities referred to will remain neglectful of our safety and of their duty. The Memorial prepared by Mr. Cassels will arouse them to a sense of their neglect and, we believe, will lead to the speedy adoption of the measures necessary for our safety. At all events the Chamber of Commerce has discharged its duty, and Mr. Cassels has placed the public under great obligations to himself personally.

Local News.

A MEETING of the Bombay Temperance Union will be held on Monday the 20th instant, at 7 P. M., at the American Mission Chapel.

The Friends of the Cause are invited to attend.

THE UNION PRAYER MEETING.—At the usual weekly prayer meeting which took place at Saint Andrew's Kirk Fort, yesterday evening, Mr. Scott Moncrieff delivered a very admirable address, giving an interesting account of the religious state of affairs in Calcutta and other parts of Bengal. He stated some very remarkable instances, in which great good had resulted from the visits of bible women to one of the jails in Calcutta, and likewise gave an account of some truly remarkable conversions among the hill tribes in lower Bengal. We were glad to see so good an attendance at the meeting, and hope we shall have another opportunity of hearing this gentleman again before he leaves Bombay.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH, "My Fatherland,"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE "Linda di Chamounix,"	*Donizetti.*
WALTZ, "Die Neapolitainer,"	*Lanner.*
SELECTION, (op) "Dinorah,"	*Meyerbeer.*
Do. "Bianca,"	*Balfe.*
QUADRILLE, "Militaire,"	*Strauss.*
GALOP, "Friedens Jubel,"	*Kuhner.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, for 9 days ending 31st Dec. 1861

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 19,045.				
Amount	Rs.	8,896	8	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	6,145	2	0
Total...	Rs.	15,041	10	0

Corresponding Week last year. Open 35¾ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 3,783.				
Amount	Rs.	2,176	10	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	258	12	4
Total...	Rs.	2,435	6	7

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 17TH FEBRUARY.

1. The Candidates for the First Examination in Arts are requested to be present in the Town Hall at Bombay, on *Monday*, the 17th February, at ¼ past 9 A. M. punctually, to answer to the rollcall, and to take their places for examination. Their attendance will be required a quarter of an hour before the commencement of each subsequent examination, for the same purposes.

2. The *paper-examinations* shall be conducted in the following order:—

Monday ... { 10 *to* 1, English Books, Part I. Prose.
2 *to* 5, ,, ,, Part II. Poetry.
Tuesday ... { 10 *to* 1, Books in the second language.
2 *to* 5, Translations.
Wednesday { 10 *to* 1, Arithmetic and Algebra.
2 *to* 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.
Thursday { 10 *to* 1, History.
2 *to* 5, Logic.
Friday...... 10 *to* 1, Geography.

3. Each Candidate will be called up during the answering of the papers, to be examined orally.

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4. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—

Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., M.A. W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In English History, and Logic.
Rev. John Wilson, D.D. Martin Haug, Ph. D.	In Sanscrit and Gujarati.
Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL.D. Venayakrao Wasudew, Esq.	In Marathi.
Captain Edward Holland. James Burgess, Esq.	In Mathematics and Geography.

By order of the Syndicate,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th January 1862.

II.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 3RD MARCH.

1. The Candidates for Matriculation are requested to be present in the Town Hall at Bombay, on *Monday*, the 3rd March, at ½ past 9 A. M. punctually, to answer to the roll-call, and to take their places for examination. Their attendance will be required a quarter of an hour before the commencement of each subsequent examination for the same purposes.

2. The *paper-examinations* shall be conducted in the following order:—

Monday ...	10 *to* 1, English Grammar & Idiom. 2 *to* 5, Vernacular do.
Tuesday ...	10 *to* 1, Translation from English. 2 *to* 5, Translation from the Vernaculars.
Wednesday	10 *to* 1, Arithmetic. 2 *to* 5, Algebra.
Thursday...	10 *to* 1, Euclid. 2 *to* 5, Elementary History and Geography.
Friday......	10 *to* 1, Elementary Natural Science.

3. Each Candidate will be called up during the answering of the papers, to be examined orally.

4. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—

W. A. Russel, M.A. J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	In English, and Elementary History, and Geography.
Major Candy. Venayakrao Wasudew, Esq.	In Marathi
Rev. John Wilson, D.D. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.	In Gujarati
R. S. Sinclair, LL. D. Captain Edmund Southey.	In Mathematics, and Elementary Natural Science.

By order of the Syndicate.
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th January 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 17th January 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING 36,000 RUPEES.—*Hematram Pragdass, Muncherjee Cursetjee, and Manuckchund Lahitram* were charged as above.

Mr. Bayley appeared for the prosecution.

Hurreechund Ramnathjee stated that he was a shroff in the firm of Govindass Rugnathdass, shroffs, who carry on their business at Moombadavie, he knew the prisoner Hematram, he was a cashier in the above firm, he received four hundred rupees a year besides his food expences. On examining the account book and cash lately, it was found that there was thirty-six thousand Rupees deficiency in the cash in hand. The prisoner Hematram was charged with embezzling the sum of thirty-six thousand rupees, the property of the firm of Govindass Rugnathdass. He knew the prisoners Manuckchund, and Muncherjee. Manuckchund is a Moonim. Surwasur Telluchund and Muncherjee are employed in the same shop. There is no partner of that firm in Bombay. It is carried on by Manuckchund and Muncherjee. Dammuljee Bahdur Mull is a partner in the firm, and resides at Kota. Witness don't know of any transaction between the two last prisoners and his firm. He had never lent them any money, had seen them since he came to Bombay, two years ago, Hematram and Manuckchund reside together. About a month ago he saw Manuckchund at Sooratram Ryban's firm. He asked Manuckchund about the thirty-six thousand rupees that had been taken away from the firm, telling him that Hematram said that he Manuckchund caused the robbery. Asked him how it was, he said "I sent for the rupees as my master was in want of them, don't reveal this story, he would make the amount good." Kissenchund Joorunt was present during this conversation with Manuckchund, Hematram was also present. About one or two hours afterwards, had a conversation with Surdar Mull, the Moonim of Sooratram Rybun's firm, in presence of Muncherjee Hematram and Manuckchund. The witness said to Manuckchund in the presence of Surdar Mull, "see how you have done a false business," meaning that he and Muncherjee had done so. He indicated all three of the defendants. Manuckchund said "the thing was done by us, we have no money with us now." Muncherjee and Hematram said nothing. The witness said to Manuckchund "as the money is taken away, I will not mind your story" Surdar Mull said "I have nothing to do with it." Manuckchund said "Surdar Mull has taken a writing to satisfy you," meaning the witness. Surdar Mull desired the witness to wait for two or three days, witness replied that he would not mind the story. As he was leaving Muncherjee came and told him to wait for a day or so, and not to reveal the thing. He had no conversation with the defendants since the day in question. Was present when the cash box was searched, Mr. Gahagan was in the shop. It was the duty of Hematram to keep the cash book, he did so in his own hand writing. The witness brought the cash book kept by him, the entry was in the hand writing of Hematram. The entry shows the balance that ought to have been in the treasury on that day, Rupees fortyfive thousand four hundred and fifty seven, eleven annas and nine pies. It was customary to make up the balance every day, and it was the cashier's duty to do so and to count the cash in the treasury and to put down the balance. He was not interfered with in that matter, he has the exclusive charge of the treasure chest and keeps the keys. Witness was present when the chest was searched, Mr. Gahagan, Camjee, Mr. Pitis and Mr. Bickersteth were also present. Hematram was there, the other defendants were not. Mr. Bickersteth and Mr. Gahagan asked witness what was his suspicions about the cash, witness told them that the balance ought to be forty thousand rupees. The treasury was searched, and nine hundred and fifty-six rupees were found therein. Before the treasury was searched. Hematram said that there thirty-six thousand rupees deficient. He was asked where they were. He said "Manackchund sent for them, therefore the rupees are not in the cash balance." Hematram was not in custody when he made those statements. He had no authority to pay money without permission from witness, that permission was not granted. Only the witness and the partners had authority to grant such permission.

George Gahagan, European Constable, stated that on the 9th instant, by order of Mr. Forjett he attended with Mr. Bickersteth at a house in Kalbadavie road, the prisoner Hematram was then asked by Mr. Bayley's clerk to produce his cash balance book, he did so, and pointed out an item which was indicated by Mr. Bickersteth. Hematram said "the cash balance is forty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-seven and a quarter less twelve." He was then asked to produce his cash, he did so and counted in notes, cash, and copper nine thousand five hundred and fifty rupees, ten annas and six pies. The prisoner was then asked what he had done with the money. He was not in custody at that time, he then said "that he had given thirty-six thousand rupees to a moonim, a great friend of his, Manuckchund Noda, of the firm of Surwasur Tullachund. He said that he had lent the money to that moonim, who was to have repaid it in three or four days. On being further questioned he said that he had lent the moonim first one thousand rupees, which the man promised to repay in two or three days. After that he had lent him fifteen thousand rupees, and again a third sum of ten thousand rupees, and then another sum of ten thousand rupees, which made the thirty-six thousand. The prisoner Hematram was then given into custody by the moonim Hurreechund Ramnath, on a charge of larceny and embezzlement.

Merwanjee Pestonjee was then examined, and his testimony went principally to support the evidence of the previous witnesses.

HIS WORSHIP adjourned the further hearing of the case until Thursday next.

Law Intelligence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 17th January 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Bhara Topun vs. Hajee Sidick Mahomed.

Mr. Sangster appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton, for the defendant.

This was an action of trover brought to recover damages to the amount of Rs. 400 for the conversion of two bales of cotton piece goods which were seized at Nassick whilst in the possession of the plaintiff, and which are at present in the Police Office and claimed by the defendant. It would appear that in the middle of November last, four persons, and among them one Kessowjee Champsey, called at the shop of the defendant, a cloth merchant, and made purchases of piece goods to the value of Rs. 1500; they promised to pay for the goods to the defendant's servant who went to their house with the bales, but on obtaining delivery of the goods they disappeared without making the payment. Information was given to the police, and the plaintiff was apprehended at Nassick with two bales in his possession. A charge of obtaining goods by false pretences was preferred against Kessowjee, plaintiff, and two others, but it was dismissed by the magistrate and the bales were detained in the Police Office at the instance of the defendant, who claimed them. Plaintiff now alleged that he bought the goods of Kessowjee for Rs. 387 and for which he paid Rs. 300 in cash, and passed a promissory note for the remainder of the money, and he produced an entry in his book to that effect. Kessowjee bore out the allegation by stating that he had sold the goods to the plaintiff, but he did not produce his books, the page containing the entry having been torn away, as he alleged, by the defendant. It was not argued that the sale was equivalent to one in market overt, and the two witnesses who were called to prove the bonafides of the purchases denied having been present either when the goods were delivered by Kessowjee to plaintiff or when the Rs. 300 was paid. Kessowjee, however, alleged that he had purchased goods of the value of Rs. 1500 from the defendant and that he had sold a portion of it to plaintiff and another to a Bhatia, and that the Bhatia subsequent to the arrest of the parties by the police paid Rs. 600 to defendant. Defendant acknowledged having received Rs. 600 from the Bhatia, but he denied having sold the goods on credit to Kessowjee; he had been made to part with the goods in a fraudulent manner. He and the servant identified the goods in the Police Office as his property from their general appearance as well as from the name in the handwriting of the servant which one of the pieces bore. To controvert the allegation of the plaintiff that he had purchased the goods by paying for them, there was the further testimony of the Police Havildar who apprehended plaintiff at Nassick, and of Constable Mahon, before both of whom plaintiff made a statement that he was merely a servant of Kessowjee and that he had been sent by him to dispose of them at Nassick, thus disowning his title to the goods. The evidence wholly preponderating in favour of the defendant and establishing his claim to the property, His Honor gave a verdict for him and certified for costs.—*Verdict for defendant.*

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—We understand that the Home authorities know so little of the wants of Bengal that they requested the present Lieut. Governor to remain in office for another year. The state of Mr. Grant's health is such, however, that he was compelled to adhere to the resolution he formed when he first entered on office, of leaving India before the hot season of 1862.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 9.

His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala landed yesterday at Baboo's Ghaut, under a salute of 17 guns. Considering the great services which His Highness rendered to us in the time of our greatest need, it would be a graceful act on the part of the people of Calcutta if they met and presented him with an address of congratulation on his arrival amongst them.—*Hurkaru, January* 9.

We are glad to see that Lieutenant Cattley of the 62nd N. I., second in command of Fane's Horse, has received the Legion of Honor of the 5th class from the Emperor of the French, for "distinguished services before the enemy during the late combined British and French operations against China," and that the Queen has accorded him her royal license and permission to accept and wear it. He is also entitled to the China medal with 3 clasps.—*Id.*

Captain Trotter of the 43rd N. I., has retired on the £120 a year, so also has Colonel Chamberlain of the 18th N. I.

The former's retirement promotes Brevet Captain Russell to his Company, and the latter makes Captain Mills a Major, and Brevet Captain Smith a Lieutenant. Two General List Ensigns are advanced to the grade of Lieutenant.—*Id.*

The retirements of the Captains will not appear in the *Gazette* until they have all been received from the three Presideucies at the office of the Military Secretary to Government.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We witnessed on Thursday evening last the rather interesting ceremony of the presentation by Mrs. Renny, wife of Brigadier General Renny, of the India Medal to seven officers and about 220 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. These were formed into three sides of a square—the fourth being occupied by General and Mrs. Renny, staff and visitors, amongst whom there were nearly all the ladies in the station. Mrs. Renny addressed the men in the usual complimentary manner, throwing much pathos into what she did say, and acting throughout with considerable grace and self-possession. At the conclusion of the speech, Captain Powell, in temporary command of the corps, returned thanks for the "high honor." After which, there were three cheers for Mrs. Renny, and "one cheer more for the General." General Renny, then, expressed himself highly gratified at the hearty manner in which Mrs. Renny's address had been received, and bore unqualified testimony to the high state of discipline and excellent moral character of the Bays. Mrs. Renny then pinned the medals on the breasts of the officers and non-commissioned officers. Amongst the former there were Captains Powell, Steward, Allfrey and Logan; Lieutenant Thomas, Cornet Edmonds, and Pay-master Lukin. Surgeon Massy, Veterinary Surgeon Guddin, Captain Sneyd and Dr. Andrews, also entitled to the decoration, were unable to attend from sickness—Captain Cassidy and Adjutant Deane having received their's more than a year ago. The Medals for the men were given to the officers commanding troops for distribution. This part of the ceremony over, the troops marched past, first in slow, and then in quick time, and we heard *competent* judges remark that, a well drilled and disciplined Infantry corps could not have done better. We regret the absence of Colonel Seymour, the popular commandant of the Bays, from the station, as had he been present, we should, doubtless, have been enabled to say a good deal more of so joyous a ceremony to the Regiment than we are now able to do.—*Oudh Gazette, January* 11.

SIND.

The friends and admirers of Dr. Grierson will feel gratified to learn that the inhabitants of Kurrachee, who have for a long continuance of years enjoyed the uninterrupted friendly regard of this medical officer intend, ere he leaves us, to testify publicly the fellings of regard and esteem they entertain for him in return for the many kindness they have received at his hands, both in his capacity as a physician and a friend. It is evident no man in Sind is more highly regarded or more warmly beloved than Dr. Grierson: whose many good qualities has endeared him to all classes alike—both rich and poor. It is therefore much to be regretted that Government have thought of removing him to the Presidency, instead of keeping him in this Province and conferring upon him a superior appointment.

The local press too will miss Dr. Grierson much when he leaves us, for he has long contributed gratuitously to its columns, and although it is some time since he has favoured *us* in this way, we are informed that many able articles on the leading questions of the day that have appeared in the *Our Paper*, have been chiefly from his pen.—*Sindian, Jan.* 11.

Indian Press.

THE FUTURE OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

(*From the Friend of India, Jan.* 9.)

The scheme of medical amalgamation in the hands of Colonels Balfour and Hannyngton, the Chief and the Controller of Military Finance, is progressing towards completion at a more rapid rate than we expected, when we formerly sketched its probable outline. In a few weeks it will be submitted to the Governor General. If not sent to England for approval before his departure, the plan will certainly accompany Lord Canning when he bids farewell to India. One of the last acts of the present Viceroy, as of his predecessor, will thus be an attempt to do justice to the Indian medical service.

At its present stage the scheme consists of the following recommendations. There will be full and complete amalgamation of the Indian with the Queen's service, no local service being maintained. The commissions of all Indian officers will be ante-dated, as to put them on a par with the Queen's surgeons. The Royal Warrant will be applied to all, and the Royal scale of pensions. Instead of head money, which Sir Charles Wood is anxious to abolish, a scale will be adopted giving each officer the pay of his rank with graduated staff allowances for separate duties, great and small. We refrain from publishing the proposed staff scale, as it is only in embryo form and might excite false hopes. But even the greatest grumbler will acknowledge that it is liberal. The poor Assistant Surgeon of five years' standing, who struggles on in some obscure civil station on Rs. 360 a month, by the new arrangement will at once take his rank and pay of Captain with a staff allowance such as to make his income nearly one-half better than it now is. It follows, from the adoption of the Royal Warrant in its entireness, that promotion to the rank of Sergeon will henceforth take place after ten years' service. The authorities hope to induce not less than a hundred and fifty of the eight hundred medical officers in the three Presidencies to retire, so as to allow the amalgamation to take place. All who have served twenty-five years—or perhaps twenty, will be offered the Home scale of pension in addition to the pension of the Annuity Fund, each of course paying up what may still be deficient in his minimum subscription to that Fund. This is a most important provision, securing, as it does, not only the higher Home scale of retiring pension, but the £300 of the Fund to subscribers, years before they could have expected to be entitled to it. To all under twenty or twenty-five years' service, the option will be given of receiving back the whole amount of their Fund subscriptions, or of continuing to pay on as at present till they are entitled to their annuity which will be guaranteed. This is simple justice, but it seems to us that the men, in Bengal at least, who do not prefer to take back the whole of their subscriptions will be silly indeed. In Madras the Fund surplus of some thirteen lakhs of rupees will be of course returned to the service, and fine spoil it will be. Government are aware they cannot legally touch it. It is in contemplation to make some exceptional provision for old officers now entitled to their full pension of £700 besides the Fund annuity, but how they will be dealt with has not yet been decided. The double controlling staff will of course be abolished but with this exception the number of Deputy Inspector Generals' appointments will it is recommended, be kept up.

To all this no objection can be made. The scheme is just to the service and to the public for whose interests the State must care. It is liberal—but not more liberal than is right, in the case of so useful and even distinguished a body of scientific men—to the seniors asked to retire, and to the juniors who remain. But there are a few points it does not consider which we trust Lord Canning will not allow to pass without notice at a time so favorable for reform as the hour of amalgamation. The widows' and children's Fund should be guaranteed, and the five years' staff rule vigorously enforced. Even in the case of men of distinguished service like Dr. Forsyth, the rule should be formally adhered to by requiring re-appointment when the five years have elapsed. Jutsice will thus be done to junior officers, inefficient old men will be got rid of, and able and experienced Surgeons will be retained on special grounds which all recognise. Though we fully agreed in the decision of the Home authorities, hard as it seemed, that none but pure British born subjects should be admitted into the amalgamated service, we do not overlook the claims of the East Indians and natives of India on the one hand, nor the advantage to the public of employing them on the other. A local service is not to be maintained, and physical as well as other reasons forbid that either of these classes should enter the general service. How is the difficulty to be met? Thus. There is already a "subordinate medical establishment," the higest grade in which is that of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who hold certain diplomas from the Indian medical colleges. Under proper supervision this establishment has proved itself most useful. Let it be extended. Let the miserable Rs. 150 a month now offered to its highest grade as salary, be graduated till it reaches Rs. 500, so as to attract not only skilled natives and East Indians, but those "uncovenanted" doctors now to be found in Calcutta and several stations in Bengal, and whom there is prospect of still more largely employing in civil stations when the amalgamation takes place. Let the admission to the highest grade involving this salary, be secured only by a doctor's diploma from any of the English or European universities, and by ability. A new impetus would thus be given to medical education in India, the just claims of these two communities would be satisfied, a class of superior practitioners would be secured for subordinate appointments, and better men would be induced to settle as uncovenanted medical officers in civil stations, as private physicians, and as surgeons of emigrant ships and transports. We must not overlook the fact, that the first result of the amalgamation will be a wide field for private surgeons in India. The European community is increasing at a rapid rate. As in England they must more and more learn to pay for for their own clergymen and doctors, and to pay at somewhat cheaper rates than they are now forced by custom to do to the state surgeons who are not dependent on private practice.

FARTHER DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO TENTH DECEMBER.

(*From the Madras Examiner, January* 11.)

THE RELATIONS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICA —CHANCES OF WAR—FRENCH VIEWS OF THE MATTER — ITALIAN PARLIAMENT — FIRE AT ANTWERP.

FROM ANOTHER LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

December 9.

The principal and almost the exclusive subject that has occupied the columns of the papers during the past week has been the imminent probability of a war with America, the circumstances connected with which I related in my last letter to the *Madras Examiner*. The only new feature in the case is the arrival of news from New-York expressing the rapturous delight with which the arrival of the Commissioners Messrs. Slidell and Mason was hailed by the Northern people and press. To this, by more recent accounts, has succeeded an uneasy feeling, which is plainly perceptible, as to how the English Government and nation will treat this most wanton insult, but they seem scarcely to realize the high tone which undoubtedly has been taken in the despatch forwarded to Lord Lyons, by a special Queen's messenger, who sailed from Queenstown last Monday,—the purport of which is to demand an instant restoration of the Commissioners to the protection of the British flag,—the refusal of this demand being a signal for the instant withdrawal of the Ambassadors, and consequently a speedy declaration of war.

Had we only the administration of President Lincoln to deal with in this just demand, one could scarcely conceive an astute statesman pursuing the dangerous course of causing a breach with England, now that the Southern secession has brought the United States to the brink of ruin, but a powerful and irresistible element will probably be brought into play, calculated to overthrow more prudent counsels, and, this is, the passions of a democracy, that may force the Government into the most violent path. It will not be before the latter end of this month that a reply can arrive to the dispatch I have referred to, and it is almost impossible to speculate accurately in its nature, indeed almost daily public opinion is fluctuating upon the chances or the reverse of a hostile solution of the question. Although the last accounts more incline to the pacific side, owing to there being evident signs of alarm in the American press, a small spark may kindle the whole again into a blaze, and the cause for a conflagration is not unlikely to present itself in the story of the *Nashville*. Meanwhile precautionary measures are being taken to reinforce Canada, and 12,000 Troops will embark within the next few days for that destination, for in the event of hostilities our possessions in North America are likely first to feel the brunt of an attack. Doubtless the next step would be on our part the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports, and an effectual blockade of the the Northern sea-board.

In the event of a war, there is one great consolation that this time we are not found unprepared. Thanks to the disquietude caused by the Emperor of the French and his proceedings, never was there a period in our history that has seen us armed to the teeth to such an extent, and in every respect so ready to meet all contingencies. Our fleet is more powerful than ever before, our army in a more effective condition, and we can spare a large contingent without leaving our homes unprotected, now that there are gallant Volunteers to serve as an auxiliary to the remainder. At the same time War is an evil sincerely to be deprecated. To those who have seen its dire effects, as some had the opportunity of doing a week after the battle of Solferino, all the romance disappears, in fact there is no more romance in it than in a Railway accident, and the misery and death far more wholesale. I shall append to this letter some extracts of the opinions from the French papers respecting our present American relations. On the whole that opinion has been favorable to our rights, though at the same time, I think France will not be displeased to see an imbroglio, by France, I mean the French Emperor, who will be the more able to pursue his designs on the continent without the interference of England, nor will he be averse to see her strength weakened in case of a war undertaken to avenge Waterloo.

The *London Standard* states in an article, that "some time has elapsed since such a scene has been witnessed as that which was produced to-day by the information of the outrage upon the Royal mail steamer Trent. The circumstances attending the whole business, including the capture of Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, and the conduct of the commander of the American vessel of war San Jacinto, so paralysed the operators that the prices of public securities, at first well sustained encountered a fall, from which there was only a partial recovery. The state of things immediately the news transpired was that usually apparent when a panic sets in, and not only did prices give way under the pressure of sales, but the drop became general, and enormous difficulty was experienced in restoring confidence. The best classes of stocks and shares were unfavourably influenced, especially the heavier descriptions of the latter, and with the decline in Consols a proportional reaction ensued in Indian Five per Cents., Turkish, and Mexican, all of which have, more or less, recently advanced on steady purchases. The prospects of a war with the Federal Government, the policy that would be adopted by the Ministry, and the effect of the intelligence in France, were the topics brought prominently under consideration, and though every endeavour was made to arrive at a pacific solution, the increase of sales and the weakness of prices incontestably proved the existence of a very sombre feeling. The panic symptons which all the while prevailed were aggravated by rumours of a Cabinet Council, the proposition, it was alleged, being to request Mr. Adams, the representative of America, to leave this country. As this would be equivalent to a declaration of war, the statement created some anxiety, although very strong opinions were expressed in favour of the proceeding. The agitation visible and constant fluctuation in prices, reminded some persons of the change the result of the outbreak of the Russian war."

"The principal topic of conversation in Paris has been the American outrage. People wonder whether Lord Palmerston, after all his bullying of small states, will submit to such gross indignity without exacting a full reparation, and such a reputation has his lordship earned for putting up with affronts from powerful quarters that opinion is considerably divided on the subject. The French exultingly remark that had so gross an indignity been offered to a French vessel, the American Minister would have received his passports within 24 hours. Those who steer clear of that sort of bombast, which is so congenial to the French mind, appear to think that the Government will be compelled by public opinion to take some very decisive measures, and apply for the release of the American gentlemen seized whilst under the protection of our flag. Opinion is unanimous, however, on one point, that after this gross insult the preservation of strict neutrality has become impossible. A war between England and the United States will be very popular here, and the immense majority of Frenchmen chuckle over the thought that England's difficulty is France's opportunity."

It is said that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the American outrage orders were forwarded by telegraph to all the military ports to fit out with the utmost dispatch all the ships in ordinary or in the reserve.

It is also stated, but I am inclined to set this down as meré gossip, that the French Government received notice some time ago of the intended outrage, and that the American Minister here, Mr. Dayton, has been actively engaged in persuading M. Thouvenee that the interests of France required her to join the North in "putting down" the extravagant claims of England to naval supremacy. At the same time, while I myself attach no credit to this report, it is undoubtedly the fact that the uncertainty as to the course which the Emperor may take in this "family quarrel" creates a good deal of uneasiness.

The whole of the Paris press, and more especially the semi-official journals, now unreservedly and warmly espouse the side of England in her quarrel with the American Federal Government. It is reported that the Emperor, in order to dispel the rumours of an alliance between France and the Northern states, intends to protest against the breach of international law committed by the Federal Government. An article in the *Patrie*, written in a semi-official style, after pointing out how deeply France is interested in the American question, proposes that in case of a rupture between England and America, France should coincide with England in any recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and in order to render any resistance on the part of the Northern states out of the question, unite her naval forces with those of England. The good will and sympathy of France on our side, should we unfortunately be dragged into a war with the Federal Government, would undoubtedly be received with satisfaction in this country, but we doubt whether the same feeling would be entertained with regard to the proposed partnership in the struggle.

The *Patrie*, in an article signed by M. Cucheval-Clarigny, maintains that the agent of the Washington Cabinet had no right to arrest the Southern commissioners while on board an English mail steamer, and asserts that the English Government has ordered preparations to be made for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to Canada.

The *Pays* and *Constitutionel* censure the conduct of the Commander of the Federal vessel San Jacinto.

The article in the *Moniteur* prohibiting even the discussion of any change in the constitution, has been very ill received by all parties, even by the friends of Imperialism, who fear the results that may arise from such a tyrannical and repressive system. The *Presse*, in an able article on the subject, points out how this prohibition gives the lie to the statement of M. de Persigny last November, that it was his liveliest desire to prepare the country for the noble and peaceful enjoyment of all liberties of which the popular throne of the Napoleons protects the development, and especially of the liberty of the press, which, respected by all, forms the surest guarantee of public freedom.

The debate on the Roman question is still going on in the Italian Parliament. The report that Garibaldi had arrived at Turin was incorrect. On landing from Caprera he remained at Genoa, where a grand demonstration was made in his honour. He made a short speech to the people, in which he told them that deeds and not words must be their practice, and that in the moment of battle he would be with them.

The ratification of the treaty between France, England, and Spain, relative to their joint intervention in Mexico, were exchanged on Friday, and the treaty was published in a Supplement to the *Gazette* on Saturday.

All the Garibaldian officers now staying in Switzerland have received orders to assemble at Genoa within a month.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in town yesterday, stating that a fire had broken out on Monday evening in the Napoleon Docks, Antwerp. The Belgian sugar refinery and the St. Felix bonding warehouse were burnt down, and the fire was still raging. The loss was estimated at about 200,000*l.*

Eighteen Federal officers, prisoners of war at Richmond, have been selected to be hung should the Federal Government hang the crew of the privateer Savannah.

An indication of the near approach of the time when Earl Canning will return to this country is afforded in his recent nomination to the Rangership of Greenwich Park. The office, we need hardly say, is a nominal one, for there are no duties to be discharged; and the emoluments are confined to a residence on Blackheath. The Rangership was last held by the late Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Canning has certainly earned this mark of the Royal honour by the way in which he has discharged the unusually arduous duties of his viceroyalty of India.

A Public meeting was held yesterday at Willis's Rooms to consider the propriety of erecting a memorial to the late Lord Herbert. The meeting was very numerously attended, and men of all ranks and parties shared in the proceedings. The chair was occupied by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief: the first resolution was moved by the Prime Minister, and seconded by General Peel: the second by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and seconded by General Sir John Burgoyne. The other speakers were of equal influence; and the resolution to raise a subscription for the pnrpose of the memorial was very heartily responded to.

So soon as the notice of the arrest of the Confederate commissioners on board the steamer Trent was posted on the slate at the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom, an unusual degree of excitement was manifested, and after an earnest conversation amongst several gentlemen present, it was resolved to call an indignation meeting of the public of Liverpool on the subject. A notice was accordingly placed on the slate, calling upon the public to attend a meeting to be held at three o'clock in the cotton sales-room, to consider what steps should be taken with reference to this "gross insult to the British flag."

Indian Securities were at once reduced in price, the market being gradually weakened through the pressure of sales. The Five per Cents were taken at 106⅞ ⅝ and 106½, the final quotation being 106 to 106¼.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The Lord Chancellor has conferred the puisne judgeship in the Queen's Bench, rendered vacant by the retirement, on account of illness, of Mr. Justice Hugh Hill, upon John Mellor, Esq., Q.C., of the Inner Temple and Midland Circuit, and also M.P. for Nottingham.

Literary Gazette.

CAPTAIN BURTON ON THE MORMONS.

(*From the Athenæum, Nov.* 30.)

The City of the Saints; and Across the Rocky Mountains to California. By Richard F. Burton. (Longman & Co.)

Having visited Memphis, Benares, Jerusalem, Rome. Mecca, the New Jerusalem of the distant West had to be added to the number. It shows the growing interest in the Saints and their ways, that two books so good as those of M. Remy and Capt. Burton should appear in England within a few months. Capt. Burton is one of the best travellers we have. One would like him better if he had a little more faith and a little less credulity. It is surely possible to mix with the Beloochees, to be chased for one's life by the Somalis, and to treat an Indian of the West to a glass of whiskey, without losing faith in humanity. It would do all London good to watch him as he packs up his kit,—so simple, so real, so jolly is he. One India-rubber blanket, he tells us, pierced in the centre for a poncho, and serving in an emergency for a carpet bag; a buffalo robe, a coat, two revolvers and a bowie-knife served "to defy the dangerous 'bunks' of the stations." No doubt he grumbles now and then, in no unmistakeable manner, as belongs to his nation all the world over, but there is always an occasion when he complains, which cannot always be affirmed of John Bull. His commendation is as hearty as his disapproval. No one requires to be told that he is a great linguist, who is perpetually astonishing his reader by quoting stray scraps of Hindoostani or Arabic, Hebrew or Persian, Latin or French, German or Italian, or that he could read off by head-mark the nationality of every inhabitant of the globe as readily as most of us could an American Indian. Though "not spoiled by books," as Randolph said of Johnson, he seems to know a great deal more of them than any of his readers is likely to carry away. There is no end to his "quips and cranks and wanton wiles"; his good humour and fun seem positively inexhaustible. He hugs reality like a bride. If one would see him in his element, he must look at him face to face with a wild Dakota of the Rocks, a hundred miles from any human abode rather than among the half-civilised inhabitant of Great Salt Lake City. One cannot help feeling that the description of his journey over the Rocky Mountains from east to west exceeds in interest by a great degree his sojourn among the Mormons. He seems as if he had been so long "among the savage men" that he can describe them alone with interest.

When the party of which Capt. Burton formed one were some nine days on their journey from St. Louis to the New Jerusalem, they encountered a train of Mormon waggons slowly wending their way under the "captaincy" of Brigham Young, a nephew of the Mormon Pope, towards the Promised Land. It was impossible to mistake the nationality of the emigrants,—"British-English" was written, he tells us, "in capital letters upon the white eyelashes and two-coloured curls of the children, and upon the sandy-brown hair and staring eyes, heavy bodies and ample extremities, of the adults." When he entered the colony on the 26th of August, 1860, after a journey over the Rocky Mountains of 19 days, the same thing struck him regarding the whole territory. The modified English appearance of the colony as exhibited in the prodigious number of white-headed children is frequently referred to in this book, and from unmistakeable statistics this shrewd guess is amply borne out.

The traveller confesses to a feeling of sadness, such as is apt to haunt the pleasure-seeker on entering a new place, on his arrival at Great Salt Lake City. The reader, likewise, will soon have to confess to a kindered emotion as he trudges patiently the dirty roads of the Holy City. In the summer visit which M. Remy paid to it, everything was dry and clean; but the winter rains break up the roads or streets, and render them next to impassable. Here is Capt. Burton's description of the houses of the Saints, which, we must say, possesses much more verisimilitude than the sunny picture of the Frenchman:—

"The houses are almost all of one pattern—a barn shape, with wings and lean-to's, generally facing, sometimes turned endways, to the street, which gives a suburban look to the settlement; and the diminutive casements show that windowglass is not yet made in the Valley. In the best abodes the adobe rests upon a few courses of sandstone, which prevent undermining by water or ground-damp, and it must always be protected by a coping from the rain and snow. The poorer are small, low and hut-like; others are long, single-storied buildings, somewhat like stables, with many entrances. The best houses resemble East Indian bungalows, with flat roofs, and low shady verandahs, will trellised, and supported by posts or pillars. All are provided with chimneys, and substantial doors to keep out the piercing cold. The offices are always placed, for hygienic reasons, outside; and some have a story and half—the latter intended for lumber and other stores. I looked in vain for the out-house harems in which certain remoncers concerning things Mormon had informed me that wives are kept, like any other stock. I presently found this but one of a multitude of delusions."

The latter portion of this statement must be received with caution, contrary as it is to all the anti-Mormon writers who have visited the settlement. Capt. Burton, no doubt, is out of sight the most accomplished traveller who has ever set foot in the Great Salt Lake City: one is forced to own this before he has been long in his company. He is constantly comparing the results of his past travels in Asia and Africa with the scenes which are passing before him. But a danger arises from this conciousness of superiority, and this very reputation is apt to beget in an observer a disposition to see things precisely the reverse of every other body. In the course of his remarks Capt. Burton has occasion often to differ from, seldom to agree with, any previous traveller whatever. From novelists to natural historians, all share alike. Yet he candidly confesses that "no Gentile can expect to see anything but the superficies" of Mormonism, or of any other religion into which he would peneterate from without. Why did not Capt. Burton, so facile in creeds, assume the Mormon garb, as he did that of the Eastern Dervish, when he peneterated to Mecca? This is a dangerous experiment, and for one to risk it more than once in a lifetime, might be attended with danger. Elder Stenhouse, a Scot by birth, went round the City and showed him the "lions." The Elder told him that most of the new arrivals "expect to be at the top of the tree at once, and they find themselves in the wrong box; no man gets on here by pushing; he begins at the lowest seat; a new hand is not trusted; he is first sent on a mission, then married, and then allowed to rise higher if he shows himself useful."

The energy and secrecy of the police force in Utah city is somewhat remarkable. Some thirty of a police staff, presided over by one Sharp, a Scotsman by birth, keep this great straggling town in as perfect order as any lone plain in all America. Two notorious horse-stealers were sauntering idly home one fine evening through its quiet streets when suddenly, as if launched by the hand of fate, "a bullet placed accurately under the heart-arm" of each sent both of them into the dark land in an instant. Nobody knew who did it, and nobody cared to inquire; but it was rumoured by the Gentiles to be the work of Brigham Young and his myrmidons. No murder was committed among the Saints during the twentyfive days' stay of Capt. Burton; while in Carson City, which he denominates Christian, there were no less than *three* in as many days. The "Danite Band," otherwise called the "Daughters of Gideon," the "Destroying Angels," the "Devils," or "Death Society," were organized in 1837, as assassins in the name of the Lord. This company was originally set on foot by D. W. Patten, popularly known as Capt. Fearnot, to act as avengers of blood on every Gentile or apostate Mormon whom the Saints had reason to dislike. One Ephe Hanks is the present captain of the corps, whom Burton describes as a rough, cordial man, "frank as a bear-hunter," and with nothing of that infernal bloodthirstiness for which he popularly gets credit. Yet the band which he commands, by their secrecy, mystery and decision, are well calculated to inspire terror in every Gentile breast. However, the Mormons all aver that the existence of the Danites, like that of the spiritual wives, is altogether a Gentile illusion. The Utah Militia and the old Nauvoo Legion are still in existence. The latter, which was organized in 1840, and originally included all male Saints between the ages of sixteen and fifty, now numbers 6,000 or 8,000 men. The Utah battalion consists of 2,821 men; but in case of war it would have the assistance of some 30,000 or 40,000 Indian warriors, whom the Saints do all they can to propitiate. As an essential portion of the arrangements for maintaining order, and for affording amusement to the Saints, theatres, dancing and music play an important part. All the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City who can afford it go periodically to a great feast, which is invariably wound up by a dance, often protracted into the morning. The finest party of the season (tickets, 2*l.* per couple,) including prayers and benedictions, spread over thirteen mortal hours while Capt. Burton was there. He describes the revellers as straggling irregularly home chanting a national hymn,—

Let the Chorus still be sung
Long live Brother Brigham Young,
And blessed be the Vale of Deserét—rét—rét;
And blessed be the Vale of Deserét,

to the time of 'Ole Kentucky Shore.' Prophets, apostles and bishops, all exhilarate their sacred limbs in the dance; and they point to the Singer of Israel and even to the hero of Africa as shedding a lustre on this venerable pastime by their example. Perhaps Sir E. Bulwer Lytton will be pleased to hear that his 'Lady of Lyons' excited a prodigious *furore* among the Saints of the Latter Day, and Mr. Wilkie Collins that his "Woman in White" had lost nothing of her attractions by being transported across the salt water. The public library in Great Salt Lake City contains already about 1,000 volumes.

Capt. Burton has obviously bestowed considerable care on a portrait which he has drawn of Prophet Brigham Young; but it is far too elaborate for insertion here. In all the great essentials it corresponds with the one which was given of him in this journal in the month of June last, although in some accidental particulars the one given in the volume under notice is much more favourable. The Captain heard Brigham speak at the Bowery, and was somewhat disappointed with the Prophet. His Holiness said he would dance like a Shaker, and, suiting the action to the word, gave an exceedingly comical imitation of the flings of the descendants of Ann Lee. This little touch of buffoonery seemed to tickle the Saints immensely. Listen to the contempt Brigham pours out upon the gentler sex, in his grand, dignified way. Englishwomen, we hope, will not forget that the Prophet simply speaks of *Mormon* ladies. "If I did not consider myself competent," he says, "to transact business without asking my wife, or any other woman's counsel, I think I ought to let *that* business alone." Verily, this must be a great one! The milk of human kindness must be quite dried up in that arid Utah territory. And yet, strange to say, this Moslem of the West takes to his bosom some seventeen or thirty-six, for accounts differ, of those weak creatures on whom he pours so much scorn, and has a family of considerably over seventy members. Is the difference great between the Seraglio of Constantinople and the Beehouse of Utah? Young's second man, Kimball, a rough-and-ready Boanerges, who talks much more noise than he does of sense, is accused by the Gentiles of occasionally being very indelicate, and of sometimes alluding to his young wives as his "little heifers." Though the Temple of the Lord is merely represented by a hole in the ground, Brigham, his prophet, rejoices in his Palaces and Kanyons, his Beehouses and Saw-mills. The gateway of the Pope's palatial residence is surmounted by a plaster group, consisting of a huge vulturine eagle, perched, with wings out-spread, neck bent, as if snuffing the carrion from afar, and talons clinging to a yellow bee-hive. All this noise about bees is merely emblematical, as there is not an insect of the kind in the territory. Deseret, it is said, signifies the "land of the honey-bee." Brigham, still mindful of number one, like the Imaum of Muscat, is the chief merchant of the place, and his possession value upwards of 50,000*l.*, a prodigious sum for a Rocky Mountaineer. We were prepared to take most of Capt. Burton's statements respecting Brigham *cum grono salis* until he told us that the Prophet's "favourite food is baked potatoes and butter-milk, and his drink, water." A practical cause, for which he had been looking, now presented itself, why there were so few Irish among the Saints. Depend upon it, if Patrick is aware of the food relished by His Holiness, he will think twice before leaving the Green Isle. The Captain winds up his somewhat flattering portraiture of His Holiness in these words:—"The arts by which he rules the heterogeneous mass of conflicting elements are indomitable will, profound secrecy and uncommon astuteness."

The projected Temple, a pile of prodigious size, and with which all who merely saw the outside of M. Remy's book will be familiar, unlike the sacred edifice of Nauvoo, is of human design, and consists of a syncretism of Greek and Roman, Gothic and Moorish styles, emblematic, no doubt, of the professed eclecticism of the faith which is to raise it. Joseph Smith said in 1843, that every system had a "little truth mixed with error," which, of course, it is the duty of the pure Mormon industriously to sift out of divine knowledge. Yet, strange to say, in the face of all this professed charity, no negro is admitted within the pale of the Mormon Church, while its adherents stoutly allege that there is no salvation out of it. Yet slavery is legalized in Utah solely, we are told, to induce the Saints to buy negro children who have been abandoned by their parents. According to the census taken in 1860 by a Gentile, General Burr, the negro slaves numbered twenty-nine in Great Salt Lake City. Liberty and slavery, professed eclecticism and real exclusiveness, freedom of judgment, and yet absolute intolerance, co-exist in this young Mecca of the West. There are about 9,000 Gentiles in Utah, of whom some 300 are merchants, who as soon as they have made from 120*l.* to 600*l.* per cent. on capital are obliged to decamp, so overwhelming is the Mormon pressure from without.

In 1859, M. Remy estimated the number of Mormons in Utah at 80,000, and throughout the world at 180,000. But the last official census, taken by a United States official, makes the Saints in Utah little more than half that number. The Saints, no doubt, grumbled prodigiously over the 40,266 as the grand total, and alleged, in the loudest manner, that 90 or 100,000 would have been nearer the figure.

Of the young Mormons, regarding whose character the most flattering pictures have not been drawn, Capt. Burton speaks rather dubiously, but nevertheless approvingly. Unlike their parents, unaccustomed and disinclined to severe toil, their constitutional indolence, induced, no doubt, by the climate, strikes every visitant to the Great Salt Lake City. "Pleasurable physical exertion" is all they care for. At fifteen a boy can use a whip, brandish an axe, or wield a hoe; but he does not take quite so readily to the plough. He sits a barebacked horse like a Centaur, handles his bowie-knife skilfully, never misses a mark with his revolver, and on the sly can "punish" half a bottle of raw whiskey without winking. This is the perfection of physical training, according to Capt. Burton; though he says drily that he would not commend it to the youths of London or Paris. One would say not.

The condition of the Mormon women is a topic of ever-increasing interest. Girls hardly ever remain single past sixteen, and they pity that community, such as England, where women cannot marry until thirty. If a Morman woman marry a Gentile, as Mrs. Joseph Smith did, she is intantly cut off from Mormon society. The Mormon apostles have bribed their women with glowing pictures of paradise, and they have subjugated them with threats of annihilation. But, if truth, the great majority of these poor creatures would, we fear, prefer being the fiftieth "sealing" of Dives, to being the single drudge of Lazarus. Now that polygamy is an express command from on high, no Saint, unless he be at heart still a sinner, will dream of violating it. The *first* wife has the preference in Utah, as all over the world where polygamy is practised; she is queen over the rest of the sisters, both in this world and in the next. Rivalry, jealousy, envy, malice, spite, hatred, may exist in Utah, but Capt. Burton was too gallant a gentleman to notice them, or indicate that they existed. All that he cares to notice is the fact of Bossuet and some of the reformers countenancing polygamy, and the present Bishop of Natal defending it in his diocese "on the ground of religion and humanity." Of the three forms that unite the sexes, polygamy increases, monogamy balances, and polyandry diminishes progeny. As was acutely guessed long ago by Montesquieu and Bruce, the former custom has lately been proved by the statisticians to give a preponderance of female births, while the latter acts in the inverse order, and produces an advantage in favour of males. Both of these propositions have now been abundantly established. That polygamy, as in Utah, always produces a large preponderance of females, and that polyandry, or the union of one woman with many men, as in many parts of India, always produces a preponderance of males, are two statements, particularly the latter one, that the "statists must take under their special protection. Into the arguments, religious, physiological, social and economic, which the Saints are accustomed to advance in favour of polygamy, we cannot now enter. About four-fifths of the population of the world are said to be polygamists."

'The City of the Saints' is as eminently human a book as we have perused for a long while. It is full of humour, laughter and good sense, but, as we said before, the Desert is the author's natural home.

LIVES OF THE ENGINEERS.

(*From the Athenæum, Nov.* 23.)

Lives of the Engineers: with an Account of their Principal Works. Comprising also a History of Inland Communication in Britain. By Samuel Smiles. Vols. I. and II. (Murray.)

It would appear that from the very moment when

—Britain first, at Heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure main,

there commenced a series of engineering processes, which have not yet been completed. The first occupiers of the coast-land were bound to keep out the invading sea, and Romney Marsh was drained, if not dried, it is supposed by parties of immigrating Frisians who came hither and "squatted." Then, while these early engineers were engaged in keeping the sea out, others were occupied in keeping rivers—and particularly the River Thames—*in*. From above London to the Nore, the Thames is an artificial river. All those localities on its banks still called Marshes were formerly broad reaches of the river, at certain states of the tide; and "bankside" continues to indicate how the river was kept where the gentleman in 'The Critic' says it should ever remain—"within its banks." The embanking of the Thames is said to have been a Roman work; but as Mr. Smiles believes that the British London had "acquired considerable importance even before the Roman period," it is possible that the then lords of the position may have had an early hand in the achievement. The Romans however, were such reclaimers of land, particularly along the shores of the Wash, that the old conservative acorn-eaters pitied them as men who wore out their hands and bodies in clearing woods and banking fens. The labour, nevertheless, was not altogether perfected; and, even down to a recent period, so fatal was the atmosphere of these districts, that Death there was known as "the Bailiff of Marsh-Land."

The first great draining engineer on drowned lands was Vermuyden, who, in the Stuart days, at great cost and self-ruin, converted water, mud and ooze into rich corn, or healthy, inhabitable land. The cure effected was very much to the disgust of the patients, the Fen-people. They hated the Dutchman and his Dutch labourers; they dreaded the loss of many privileges when the Muckslush Heath that was their own should be converted into Crown land. They foresaw a forfeiture of much liberty and lawlessness with their mingled land and water, through which every offender knew a way to safety, and no royal messenger dared carry the King's writ. They were content with things as they were: why should content and things be disturbed? Ague? Well, ague was their birthright; and as for rheumatism, if they liked to entertain it, why should they be deprived of the enjoyment by the Stuart and his Dutchman?

Out of the popular discontent political agitators spun a vast amount of "bunkum," but ultimately the work was carried through, and such districts as the Great Bedford Level, which had hitherto been incubating beneath mud and water, made their first appearance on the permanent stage of Great Britain.

This was not the only great work whose progress was hotly opposed by ignorant or interested people. James the First, who had promoted the ejection of the water from the fens, was quite as energetic, and a little more interested, in aiding Myddelton in introducing water into London. When, however, it was decided that the New River should bring from Hertfordshire the pure water which was not to be found in sufficient supply in London, there was a stir on all the line, as if the end of the world were at hand, as a consequence. The landowners protested that they would be ruined: their meadows would be converted into bogs; their arable land would become squalid ground; farms and fields would be cut into fragments; the levels would be drowned whenever sudden rains caused the "cut or ditch," as they scornfully called the river, to overflow; the grass would perish, the highways be rendered impassable, and—happy thought!—the Church would be robbed of its righteously-earned tithes! The wail reminds one of the cry of anguish that went up when proposals were made to build a bridge at Kew, and to open a "New Road" from Paddington to the Bank. The utter ruin of our forefathers as a nation, and of ourselves as their vagabond sons, looking after their inheritance, was predicted; but, in spite thereof, the bridge was built, the road was cut, and we are all exceedingly comfortable under the circumstances.

It is satisfactory to know that Hugh Myddelton, who was a noble merchant and amateur engineer, was enriched and not impoverished, as the foolish old legend has it, by this achievement. The old conservatives, however, thought it a wicked matter, or would His most sacred Majesty have plumped over head and ears into it one day, as he was examining the great work? Moreover, it was subsequently asked, what Christian was to be expected to drink water brought into town by pipes? "Aye, marry!" cried the water-carriers, when they saw their occupation going—and their cry was a loud one—"Any pure river-water here! and none of your pipe-sludge!"

This little engineering feat, however, did *not* pay at first. For years there was no dividend at all; to-day each share produces 850*l.* a-year, and the capital value of a single share, at twenty years' purchase, would be about 17,000*l.*

Our good roads it is to be observed, are of even later date than our supply of drinkable water. In the ancient days we possessed, indeed, finer highways than in the middle ages. Mr. Smiles says—"The Romans first brought into England the art of road-making"; but it is doubtful whether some of their own great lines were not founded on old British straight-ways. In the middle ages, the Government, caring more for the traveller than the route, ordered all trees and bushes to be cut away from roadsides,—not to render the latter drier for passage, but to prevent robbers from lying in ambush. In 1346, says Mr. Smiles, "a toll was levied by authority of Edward the Third, to maintain the road from St. Giles's to Charing Cross"; but he does not notice that, long previous to this, pious individuals who built bridges or made roads were generally permitted to establish a "hermit" on the spot, whose office it was to collect the tolls.

The circumstance that when our Kings went to Parliament, after the invention of coaches, faggots were thrown into the street-ruts in order to enable the precious freight to get along without an upset, is proof sufficient of a semi-barbarism of a very recent date. Had it been less in the royal Stuart's time, we should not hear of eight hundred horse being taken prisoners in the Civil Wars while sticking in the mud; but even when the case and the roads were amended, the latter were made passable for stage-coaches and "fly-waggons" of equal dilatory swiftness, the public made an outcry against the innovation. Some declared that the national courage would be destroyed if a man who was wont to ride over the country on horseback, and take his chance of meeting the highwaymen, were to slink along in carriages. "The public health will suffer," cried the philanthropists, who tremble for people shut up in a hot and dusty coach, instead of breathing the air from a highpeaked saddle. "Health—Trade will be annihilated!" exclaimed other parties. In the old ways, a suit of clothes was worn out in a single journey. A man might travel a year together in a stage without giving a tailor a fresh turn. "Where is the sun of England going to?" was the nearly universal cry.

The cry would almost seem to have been humoured, and the roads left fitter for horse-travelling than for driving. As late as 1789, the coach of George Prince of Wales, who was travelling near Newark, "was overturned by a cart in a narrow part of the road; it rolled down a slope, turning over three times, and landed at the bottom, shivered to pieces,"—without doing more than bruising the Prince. The old waggoners especially hated such travellers. The road was made for waggons, and gentlefolks had no right to be gadding about on them! Sometimes a coach-road ran near an old waggon-road; but, we believe, a pedestrian, in doubt which to take, would very much regret, after he had got half-way through either of them, that he had not selected the other.

The Turnpike, which was to levy the tolls by which these roads were to be made and kept generally useful, was a tremendous trial to the loyalty and patience of the unreasonable generation of the day. Why should people wish to travel faster? Their health would suffer; and country-inn landlords would find half their occupation gone! These results were grievous enough; it was still worse that the public must pay for them! Mr. Smiles has collected most of the pile of wrongs alleged by the contemporary public, but he has missed some good illustrations of the turn taken by the popular humour. Here is one, for example, which we cite from a poem, entitled 'The Adulteress,' published in 1773:—

There was a time this isle knew little sin,
When ladies wore their ruffs up to the chin;
When rosy country-dames were scarcely known
To go to Court,—or even come to Town.
But such an intercourse the Turnpikes make,
That ev'ry woman is become a rake;
They fly from Berwick, Beverley, and York,
To see a play and——pick up Tambour-work-
'Tis on the Turnpikes that we ought to rail—
The Turnpikes, where Vice runs upon the nail.
To keep them chaste, keep each to her abode,
And drive the plough through ev'ry Turnpike road!

It is a curious fact, that one of the best road-makers England ever possessed was blind Jack Metcalf, of Knaresborough—a poor fellow who could do everything, had never seen anything, and did nothing imperfectly. He was eminent, however, as a road-maker; and few things could betterexhibit Mr. Smiles as a clever compiler and a perfect book-maker than his 'Life of Blind Jack,' taken from local histories and chap-books. As a bridge-maker Metcalf was not surpassed by another peasant-engineer, the Welsh Edwards who learned architecture by studying the ruins in his neighbourhood who achieved triumphs by understanding his failures, and who reared the once famous Pont y Prydd only after two of his preceding bridges had tumbled to pieces. Thenceforward he knew his power.

We have expressed an opinion that there were tolerable, nay, good roads in Britain anterior to the Roman invasion. If the pre-Roman London was a city of some importance, it must have had roads for easy access and departure; and if the early bridges were British, many roads must have been of British work also. Such cavalry and chariots as Cæsar speaks of could not have moved over a merely wild country, nor crossed rivers, without some artificial aid. There is a portion of a British bridge still crossing the East Dart, between Moreton and Tavistock—"It is yet of a most durable character, otherwise it could not have withstood the fury of the Dart for full twenty centuries." No doubt; and they who could build such bridges must have been capable of constructing roads to lead to and from them.

In more modern times, the proposed erection of bridges to facilitate intercourse had its furious opponents, like all other projected improvements. The London Corporation fiercely opposed the erection of any second bridge over the Thames. We have already alluded to the outcry raised against the erection of a bridge at Kew. When one at Putney was first projected, the Lord Mayor declared "London would be destroyed by it." By which he meant that Putney Bridge would divert from the funds of the Corporation the amount of tolls for heavy traffic destined for the City, and down to that time compelled to cross the bridge at London. The Lord Mayor's cry, with a "consideration" tacked to it, touched the feelings of Charles the Second, and consent to erect the bridge was withheld.

The time arrived in England when roads and rivers combined did not suffice for the commerce and intercourse of the people. With the need came the remedy, —principally in the persons of James Brindley, a poor Derbyshire lad, born with powers of observation, and Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, born with powers of purse, sound sense, and a great liking for the acute mill wright from Derbyshire. These two men inaugurated the Canal system, so new, so useful, and so profitable the other day, but now partly superseded by its swifter rival of the rail. Mr. Smiles gives the following picture of the men amid whom, or their influences, Brindley was born:—

"The nearest town of any inportance was Macclesfield, where a considerable number of persons were employed, about the middle of last century, in making wrought buttons in skill, mohair and twist—such being then the staple trade of the place. Those articles were sold throughout the country by pedestrian hawkers, most of whom lived in the wild country called 'The Flash,' from a hamelt of that name situated between Buxton, Leek and Macclesfield. They squatted on the waste lands and commons in the district, and were notorious for their wild, half-barbarous manners and brutal pastimes. Travelling about from fair to fair, and using a cant or slang dialect, they became generally known as 'Flash men,' and the name still survives. Their numbers so grew, and their encroachments on the land became so great, that it was at length found necessary to root them out; but for some time no bailiff was found sufficiently bold to attempt to serve a writ in the district. At length an officer was found who undertook to arrest several of them, and other landowners taking courage, followed the example; when those who refused to become tenants left, to squat elsewhere, and the others then consented to settle down to the cultivation of their farms. Another set of travelling rogues belonging to the same neighbourhood was called the 'Broken Cross Gang'—from a place called Broken Cross, situated to the south-east of Macclesfield. Those fellows consorted a good deal with the Flash men, frequenting markets and travelling from fair to fair, practising the pea-and-thimble trick and enticing honest country-people into the temptation of gambling. They proceeded to more open thieving and pocket-picking, until at length the magistrates of the district took active measures to root them out of Broken Cross, and the gang became broken up. Such was the district and such the population in the neighbourhood of which our hero was born."

With Brindley may be said to commence the portion of the book which best answers to the promise of the title-page. All previous is sketchy, very readable, and where not merely sketchy, still a mosaic—materials from very many sources, put together with true literary-engineering skill. Indeed, in these 'Lives,' replete with interest as they are, the biographer narrates very little that is positively new, but each Life is more complete, perhaps, than any biography of the same individual by any preceding writer. Mr. Smiles is skilled in the employment of materials brought to his door by preceding labourers; and this collection of biographical histories is as instructive and amusing a book as so cunning a hand could make it.

It is not uncommon to describe men who triumph over difficulties that seem insuperable, as geniuses. This is a profound error. Even so flimsy a dramatist as the elder Morton saw this; and his *Farmer Ashfield*, in 'Speed the Plough,' satirically remarks that his horse, Genius is, despite his promise, the wildest and the laziest in the whole team.

Brindley, Smeaton, Telford, Rennie, and many a worthy brother of their class, were not "born geniuses"—that is, men born to achieve wondrous results, without thinking twice as to the method of effecting them. In proportion to the stupendous achievement was the amount of labour—of head, hand and heart—by which the glorious end was reached. Of all the noble army of workers, few have worked so nobly, so unselfishly, so willingly, so defiantly of despair itself, as the half-dozen heroes whom Mr. Smiles has here congregated. Some came from the lowlier hearths—others from homes of comfort and wealth. The starting point was of no consequence. Each won his race by efforts of his own, and nothing was accomplished without effort, even when each engineer was surest of attaining the end triumphantly. "What *is* to be done now, Brindley?" asked the desponding and penniless Duke of Bridgewater, when his Canal system promised to break down. "You find the money, Duke, and I'll do the work," was the reply of the rough engineer,—who was as good as his word. This was confidence not ill-asserted, for expression was seldom given to it but on good grounds. Yet Winstanley perished in his own lighthouse, in one of those storms which he had almost invoked, to test it; and Smeaton, who fixed his column of light and life permanently on the Eddystone Rock, saw with a sigh, but with no diminution of self-respect or self-reliance, his own splendid bridge fall into ruins at Hexham. If Brindley trembled when the water flowed into the bed of his first canal; if Smeaton looked anxiously from the Hoe for the light from his pillar on the Rock; if Rennie held his breath when the arches of London Bridge were first left to their keystones; and if Telford hid his face and prayed when the grand test was applied to the marvellous and graceful bridge over the Menai, not one of them was influenced in the exhibition of such feelings by doubt or distrust of the power with which he had been endowed by Heaven, but by the thought the neglect of some subordinate might bring disgrace upon the head that had to sustain every responsibility. The most accomplished worker of engineering miracles had blundered frequently enough at the outset, but there was instruction in every failure; and the comprehension of each early fault laid the foundations of many a later triumph. When Brindley was a wheelwright, he put in the whole of the spokes of one wheel the wrong way, and did not perceive his error till he had applied the gauge. Even the Duke, who so cordially took him by the hand as a brother-labourer in the construction of the great water-ways of England, was accounted so meanly of in his youth, that an attempt was projected to cause his ducal inheritance to pass to the next heir; but the blundering wheelwright and the imbecile young Duke grew into strong and mighty men, with minds capable to carry out the great ideas by which they were alike possessed, and the realizing of which has enrolled them among the greatest benefactors of their country. The two men were worthy of each other; and we are only surprised that when Mr. Smiles recorded the entombing of the Duke at Little Gaddesden, he did not also quote his simple, noble, and appropriate epitaph there—

Impulit ille rates ubi duxit aratra colonus.

Of the great engineers whose lives are here recorded, Brindley was the worst paid, even when engaged on some of his greatest works. On this subject Mr. Smiles writes:—

"Long before Brindley's time, Inigo Jones was paid only eight shillings and fourpence a day as architect and surveyor of the Whitehall Banqueting House, and forty six pounds a year for house rent, clerks and incidental expenses; whilst Nicholas Stowe, the master mason, was allowed but four and tenpence a day. When the Duchess of Marlborough was afterwards engaged in resisting the claims of one of her Blenheim surveyors, she told him indignantly 'that Sir Christopher Wren, while employed ugon Saint Paul's was content to be dragged up to the top of the building three times aweek in a basket, at the great hazard of his life, for only 200*l.* a-year'—the actual amount of his salary as architect of that magnificent Cathedral. Brindley, however, fared worse still, and for a long time does not seem to have risen above mere mechanic's pay, even whilst engaged in constructing the celebrated canal for the Duke of Bridgewater, which laid the foundation of so many gigantic fortunes."

Brindley, before a Committee of Parliament, was as practical in his explanations as Stephenson was at a later period:—

"Some curious anecdotes have, however, been observed of his appearance as a witness on Canal Bills before Parliament. When asked, on one occasion, to produce a drawing of an intended bridge, he replied that he had no plan of it on paper, but he would illustrate it by a model. He went out and brought a *large cheese*, which he brought into the room and cut into two equal parts, saying, 'Here is my model.' The two halves of the cheese represented the semicircular arches of his bridge; and by laying over them some long rectangular object he could thus readily communicate to the committee the position of the river flowing underneath and the canal passing over it. On another occasion, when giving his evidence, he spoke so frequently about 'puddling,' describing its uses and advantages, that some of the members expressed a desire to know what this extraordinary mixture was that could be applied to so many and important purposes. Preferring a practical illustration to a verbal description, Brindley [illegible] a mass of clay to be brought into the committee-room, and, moulding it in its raw untempered state into the form of a trough, he poured in [illegible] some water, which speedily ran

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through and disappeared. He then worked the clay up with water to imitate the process of puddling, and again forming it into a trough, filled it with water, which was now held in without a particle of leakage. 'Thus it is,' said Brindley, 'that I form a water-tight trunk to carry water over rivers and valleys, wherever they cross the path of the canal.' On another occasion, when Brindley was giving evidence before a committee of the House of Peers as to the lockage of his proposed canal, one of their Lordships asked him, 'But what is a lock?' on which the engineer took a piece of chalk from his pocket and proceeded to explain it by means of a diagram which he drew upon the floor, and made the matter clear at once."

Such was the man. Here is what was once called his "master,"—the Duke whom he had helped to fertilize and enrich his country, and who loved to look on and over his own works :—

"One day a customer, of the poorer sort, having got his sack filled, looked about for some one to help it on to his back. He observed a stoutish man standing near, dressed in a spencer, with dark drab smallclothes. 'Heigh! mester!' said the man, come, gie me a lift wi' this sack o' coal on to my shoulder.' Without any hesitation, the person in the spencer gave the man the required lift,' and off he trudged with the load. Some one near, who had witnessed the transaction, ran up to the man, and asked, 'Dun yo know who's that yo've been speaking tull?'—'Naw? who is he?'—'Why, it's th' Duke his-sen?'—'The Duk?' exclaimed the man, dropping the bag of coals from his shoulder, 'Hey! what'll he do *at* me? Maun a go an ax his pardon!' But the Duke had disappeared. He was very fond of watching his men at work, especially when any new enterprise was on foot. When they were boring for coal at Worsley, the Duke came every morning and looked on for a long time together. The men did not like to leave off work whilst he remained there, and they became so dissatisfied at having to work so long beyond the hour at which the bell rang, that Brindley had difficulty in getting a sufficient number of hands to continue the boring. On inquiry, he found out the cause and communicated it to the Duke, who from that time made a point of immediately walking off when the bell rang, returning when the men had resumed work, and remaining with them usually until six o'clock. He observed, however, that though the men dropped work promptly as the bell rang, when he was not by, they were not nearly so punctual in resuming work, some straggling in many minutes after time. He asked to know the reason, and the men's excuse was, that though they could always hear the clock when it struck twelve, they could not so readily hear it when it struck only one. On this, the Duke had the mechanism of the clock altered so as to make it strike *thirteen* at one o'clock; which it continues to do until this day."

One touch more of the benevolent and eccentric Duke:

"In 1720, when Scroop Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, had obtained the promise of a dukedom, he acquainted his brother with the circumstance, and told him, moreover, he had so much interest he could get the dukedom settled collaterally upon him and his heirs male, in case there should happen a failure of males in his own line direct, provided his brother would pay the additional office fees, which amounted to less than 320*l.* for extending the patent. His brother, then Bishop of Hereford (and who, if he had lived, was to have been Archbishop of York) replied that if the Duke would consent to entail the old family estates upon the dukedom, he would consent to discharge the additional fees. To this the Duke answered that he himself had no immediate concern, and no particular interest, in the above proposal. He made it soley because he conceived it might be acceptable to his brother; he would bind himself, however, by no promise or condition in a matter which regarded the Bishop alone. If the Bishop thought it worth while to give about three hundred guineas for the chance, well; otherwise, the patent would stand as it was already directed to be made out. Hence the patent was not extended, and now there is a failure of males in the Duke's own line direct. The dukedom of Bridgewater is consequently become extinct, in the branch of the family of Egerton, by the death of Francis, the late Duke; and the Earldom of Bridgewater is devolved to the direct heir of the above mentioned Henry Bishop of Hereford."

The canals, when first rendered practicable, were looked upon as rapid ways of conveyence:—

"The following curious paragraph is from the *Times* of the 19th Dec., 1806. It relates to the despatching of troops from London for Ireland, during a time of great excitement:—'The first division of the troops that are to proceed by Paddington Canal for Liverpool, and thence by transports for Dublin, will leave Paddington to-day, and will be followed by others to-morrow, and on Sunday. By this mode of conveyance the men will be *only seven days* in reaching Liverpool, and with comparatively little fatigue, and it would take them above fourteen days to march that distance. Relays of fresh horses for the canal-boats have been ordered to be in readiness at all the stations."

When Brindley proposed to carry a canal, by an aqueduct, over a river, an eminent (of course) engineer remarked, that he had often heard of castles in the air, but never before knew where they were erected. Brindley, in fact, was laughed at; but he not only had a "head" upon his sholders, but his brains were in the right place, and he was no more discouraged than Smeaton was in his younger days, when his more lively and less thinking youthful contemporaries distinguished him by the name of "Fooly Smeaton." That he was not an ungenerous fool is clear from one of his many generous maxims, in which he observed that "the abilities of the individual are a debt due to the common stock of public happiness." When he had completed the Eddystone Lighthouse, he had not done all—he had to give courage to the keepers:—

"At first the men appointed as lightkeepers were much alarmed by the fury of the waves during storms. The year after the light was exhibited, the sea raged so furiously that for twelve days together it dashed over the lighthouse so that the men could not open the door of the lantern or any other. In a letter addressed to Mr. Jessop by the man who visited the rock after such a storm, he says:—'The house did shake as if a man had been up in a great tree. The old men were almost frightened out of their lives, wishing they had never seen the place, and cursing those that first persuaded them to go there. The fear seized them in the back, but rubbing them with oil of turpentine gave them relief.' Since then, custom has altogether banished fear from the minds of the lighthouse-keepers. The men became so attached to their home that Mr. Smeaton mentions the case of one of them who was even accustomed to give up to his companions his turn for going on shore!"

In the following picturesque anecdote there is an excellent illustration of Smeaton's good common-sense:—

"Mr. Smeaton was walking with his wife in Ranelagh Gardens—the fashionable place of resort at that time—when he observed an elderly lady and gentleman fix their marked attention upon him. At length they came up, and the lady, who proved to be the eccentric Duchess of Queensberry, said to Mr. Smeaton, Sir, I do not know who you are or what you are; but so strongly do you resemble my poor dear Gay (the poet), that we *must* be acquainted You shall go home and sup with us; and if the minds of the two men accord, as do the countenances, you will find two cheerful old folks, who can love you well; and I think (or you are a hypocrite) you can as well deserve it.' Mr. Smeaton and his wife accepted the invitation, and it proved the commencement of one of his most pleasant London friendships. It happened that the Duke and Duchess had a great love of card-playing, which Smeaton detested. But his good-nature would not permit him to hold aloof when asked to take a hand. He played, however, like a boy, his attention never following the game. On one occasion, when it was Pope Joan, and the stake in "Pope" had accumulated to a considerable sum, it became Mr. Smeaton's turn by the deal to double it. Regardless of his cards, he took up a scrap of paper, made some calculations on it, and laid it on the table. The Duchess eagerly asked what it was. He replied, 'Your Grace will recollect that the field in which my house at Austhorpe stands may be about five acres, three roods, and seven perches, which, at thirty years' purchase, will be just my stake; and if your Grace will make a Duke of me, I presume the winner will not dislike my mortgage.' The hint thus given in a joke was kindly taken, and from that time they never played but for the merest trifle."

Watt nobly said of him, "His example and precepts have made us all engineers;" and Robert Stephenson declared that he was "the engineer of the highest intellectual eminence that had yet appeared in England." So was he lauded by men who surpassed him in many things, but who confessed they owed much of their superiority to his "preparing their way."

Then, to the great architect of lighthouses succeeded the builder of the three great London bridges, the raiser of the Plymouth breakwater, the engineer of the London and other docks,—Rennie, son of a humble Scottish farmer; and with him we may name—the last of Mr. Smiles's heroic men named in these volumes—"laughing Tam Telford," the son of a Scottish and "Unblameable Shepherd," the "Colossus of Roads," and the "Pontifex Maximus" of his times. Rennie's country-folk were a hard people to deal with, as his master—Meikle—found, when he set up a winnowing-machine, with its pair of fanners:—

"Meikle was successful in setting his fanners to work; but they had a good deal of superstitious prejudice to encounter, the country people looking upon the grain cleaned by them with suspicion, as procured by 'artificially created wind.' The clergy even argued that 'winds were raised by God alone, and it was irreligious in man to attempt to raise wind for himself, and by efforts of his own;' and one clergyman even refused the holy communion to those of his parishioners who thus irreverently raised 'Devil's wind.'"

Earl Stanhope was not quite to Mr. Rennie what the Duke of Bridgewater had been to Brindley; nevertheless, the two men associated and harmonized, as they were likely to do from the following description:—

"Among the friends whom Mr. Rennie's practical abilities attracted about this time, was the eccentric but ingenious Earl Stanhope, who frequently visited his works to see what was going on that was new. His Lordship was one of the busiest mechanical projectors of his time, and England owes him a debt of gratitude for his many valuable inventions, one of the most useful of which was the printing-press which bears his name. He also made important improvements in the process of stereotype printing; in the construction of locks and canals; and among his lighter efforts may be mentioned the contrivance of an ingenious machine for performing arithmetical operations. He especially delighted in the society of clever mechanics, in whose art he took great pleasure; indeed, he was himself a first-rate workman, and it was truly said of him by his father-in-law, the Earl of Chatham, that '[illegible] Stanhope, as a carpenter, a blacksmith, or millwright, could in any country or in any times preserve his independence and bring up his family in honest and industrious courses, without soliciting the bounty of friends or the charity of strangers.' Lord Stanhope even insisted that his children should devote themselves to acquire an industrious calling as he himself had done,—believing that a time of public calamity was approaching (arising from the extension of French revolutionary principles to England) which would render it necessary for them to depend for their livelihood upon their own personal labour and skill. Indeed a serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation; and the story went abroad that the Earl was crazed."

Scotland forms no exception to the rule that there is no honour for a prophet in his own country. Thus when Rennie had substituted, for the old, high-backed, dangerous bridge at Musselburgh, a new bridge, perfectly level with the road on either side, it was angrily remarked by a countryman, who was asked by a magistrate how he liked the new bridge: "Brig! It's nae brig ava! ye neither ken whan ye're on't, nor whan ye're aff't!" Of Fulton, the American pretender to other men's inventions, there is this notice:—

"Mr. Rennie had a very mean opinion of Fulton, regarding him as a quack who traded upon the inventions of others. He considered that little merit belonged to him in regard to the invention of the steamboat. Thus, Jonathan Hulls, Miller of Dalswington, and Symington had been at work upon the invention long before Fulton; Miller having actually made a voyage to Sweden and back with his steamboat as early as 1789, eighteen years before Fulton made his first successful experiment on the Hudson. Fulton's alleged invention of cast-iron bridges was not more original. Writing to Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty, in 1817, Mr. Rennie says: I send you Mr. Fulton's book on Canals, published in 1796, when he was in England, and previous to his application of the steam-engine to the working of wheels in boats. On the designs (as to bridges, &c.,) contained in that book, his fame, I believe, principally rests; although he acknowledges that Earl Stanhope had previously proposed similar plans, and that Mr. Reynolds of Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, had actually carried them into execution; so that all the merit he has—if merit it may be called—is a proposal for extending the principle previously applied in this country. The first iron bridge was erected at Coalbrookdale in 1779, and between that and the publication of Fulton's book in 1796 many others were erected: so that, in this department, he has little to boast of. I consider Fulton, with whom I was personally acquainted, a man of very slender abilities, though possessing much self-confidence and consummate impudence."

Rennie, like all great men of his class, could turn his hand to anything:—

"A curious illustration of his expertness at smith-work occurred during a journey into Scotland, when on his way to visit the Earl of Eglinton at Eglinton Castle. He went by the stage coach, in company with some Ayrshire farmers and one or two rather important 'Paisley boddies.' When travelling over a very bad piece of the road, the jolting was such as to break the axletree of the coach, and it came to a stand on a solitary moor, with not a house in sight. Mr. Rennie asked the coachman if there was any blacksmith near at hand, and was told there was one a mile or two off. 'Well, then, help, me to carry the parts of axle there, and I'll see to its being mended.' The blacksmith, however, was not at home; but Mr. Rennie forthwith lit the forge fire, blew the bellows, and with the rather clumsy assistance of one of his fellow passengers, he very soon welded the axle in a workmanlike manner, helped to carry it back to the coach, and after the lapse of a few hours the vehicle was again wheeling along the road towards its journey's end. Mr. Rennie's fellow passengers, who had been communicative and friendly during the earlier part of the journey, now became very reserved, and the 'boddies' especially held themserves aloof from 'the blacksmith, who had so clearly revealed his calling by the manner in which he had mended the broken axle. Arrived at their journey's end for the day, the travellers separated; Mr. Rennie proceeding onwards to Eglinton Castle. Next morning, when sitting at breakfast with his noble host, a servant entered to say that a person outside desired to have a word with the Earl. 'Show him in.' The person entered. He proved to be one of Mr. Rennie's fellow-travellers; and great indeed were his surprise and confusion at finding the identical 'blacksmith' of the preceding day breakfasting with my Lord! The Earl was much amused when Mr. Rennie afterwards described to him the incident of the mending of the broken axle."

Telford was as simple in his nature and as solid in his works as Rennie had a musical ear. Telford, though he attempted poetry, had no conception either of harmony or melody. He had no music in his soul; but he was of such excellence besides, that Shakspeare's saying of such a man had no application to him:—

"Much more pleasant was his first sight of Mrs. Jordan at the Shrewsbury theatre, where he seems to have been worked up to a pitch of rapturous enjoyment. She played for six nights there at the race time, during which there were various other entertainments. On the second day there was what was called an Infirmary Meeting, or an assemblage of the principal country gentlemen in the infirmary, at which, as county surveyor, Telford was present. They proceeded thence to church to hear a sermon preached for the occasion; after which there was a dinner, followed by a concert. He attended all. The sermon was preached in the new pulpit, which had just been finished after his design, in the Gothic style; and he confidentially informed his Langhom correspondent that he believed the pulpit secured greater admiration than the sermon. With the concert he was completely disappointed, and he then became convinced that he could have no ear for music. Other people seemed very much pleased; but for the life of him he could make nothing of it. The only difference that he recognized between one tune and another was that there was a difference of noise. 'It was all very fine,' he says, 'I have no doubt; but I would not give a song of Jock Stewart for the whole of them. The melody of sound is thrown away upon me. One look, one word of Mrs. Jordan, has more effect upon me than all the fiddlers in England. Yet I sat down and tried to be as attentive as any mortal could be. I endeavoured, if possible, to get up an interest in what was going on; but it was all of no use. I felt no emotion whatever, excepting only a strong inclination to go to sleep. It must be a defect; but it is a fact, and I cannot help it. I suppose my ignorance of the subject, and the want of musical experience in my youth, may be the cause of it."

Incidental to Telford's great works on the Scotch harbours we have a singular record made against Aberdeen:—

"Down even to middle of last century the Aberdonian notions of personal liberty seen to have been very restricted; for between 1740 and 1746 we find that persons of both sexes were kidnapped, put on board ships, and despatched to the American plantations, where they were sold for slaves. Strangest of all, the men who carried on this slave trade were local dignitaries, one of them being a town's baillie, another the town clerk depute. Those kidnapped were openly 'driven in flocks through the town, like herds of sheep under the care of a keeper armed with a whip.' So open was the traffic that the public workhouse was used for their reception until the ships sailed, and when that was filled, the tolbooth or common prison was made use of. The vessels which sailed from the harbour for America in 1742 contained no fewer than sixty-nine persons; and it is supposed that, in the six years during which the Aberdeen slave trade was at its height, about six hundred were transported for sale, very few of whom ever returned."

Of characteristics of the man himself, here are a few of his own describing:—

"He was himself accustomed to attribute much of his success to the thorough way in which he had mastered the humble beginnings of this trade. He was even of opinion that the course of manual training he had undergone, and the drudgery as some would call it, of daily labour—first as an apprentice, and afterwards as a journeyman mason—had been of greater service to him than if he had passed through the curriculum of a University. Writing to his friend, Malcolm, respecting a young man who desired to enter the engineering profession, he in the first place endeavoured to dissuade the lady from encouraging the ambition of her *protégé*, the profession being overstocked, and offering very few prizes in proportion to the large number of blanks. 'But,' he added, 'if civil engineering, notwithstanding these discouragements, is still preferred, I may point out that the way in which both Mr. Rennie and myself proceeded, was to serve a regular apprenticeship to some practical employment—he to a millwright, and I to a general housebuilder. In this way we secured the means, by hard labour, of earning a subsistence; and, in time, we obtained by good conduct the confidence of our employers and the public; eventually rising into the rank of what is called Civil Engineering. This is the true way of acquiring practical skill, a thorough knowledge of the materials employed in construction, and last, but not least, a perfect knowledge of the habits and dispositions of the workmen who carry out our designs. This course, although forbidding to many a young person, who believe it possible to find a short and rapid path to distinction, is proved to be otherwise by the two examples I have cited. For my own part, I may truly aver that "steep is the ascent, and slippery is the way." That Mr. Telford was enabled to continue to so advanced an age employed on laborious and anxious work was no doubt attributable in a great measure to the cheerfulness of his nature. He was, indeed, a most happy-minded man. It will be remembered that, when a boy, he had been known in his valley as 'Laughing Tam.' The same disposition continued to characterize him even in his old age. He was playful and jocular, and rejoiced in the society of children and young people, especially when well informed and modest. But when they pretended to acquirements they did not possess, he was quick to detect and see through them. One day a youth expatiated to him in very large terms about a friend of his, who had done this and that, and made so, and so, and could do all manner of wonderful things. Telford listened with great attention and when the youth had done, he quietly asked, with a twinkle in his eye, 'Pray can your friend lay eggs?'"

Into regular biographical details of the men themselves, or into full notices of their many works, we have not space to follow Mr. Smiles, whose two volumes run to nearly a thousand pages. For such notices we must refer to the book itself, where readers will find them carefully and elaborately recorded. Nothing of value respecting either the men or their deeds is omitted; and it only remains for us to say, that if these volumes are the first of a series, they give fair promise of much instruction and amusement to come.

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	Pts.	,,	14
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	Pts.	,,	12
	Medoc	Red ,,	17
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	Pale	Brown ,,	25
	Light Golden	Green ,,	28
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	Pale	White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)		32
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Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
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Do. No. 3	Blue ,,		20
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Do. Pints ,,		per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality			36
Moselle, still			30
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Hock Sparkling			40
Rhenish			20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality			36
Do. Do. 2nd quality			30
Gin, Old Tom			18
Geneva,		15 Flasks	23
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Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
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Medoc		,,	,,	16
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Do.	Pts.	,,	20
2nd quality	Qts.	,,	36
Do.	Pts.	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts.	,,	32
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P. J. & Co. would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

Pickles.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushrooms Pickles.

Sauces &c.

Reading Sauce, Harvey's John Bull, Beef Steak, Piquante Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's Chutnee, and Royal Table, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Best White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Crystal Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon, and Elder Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

M. Soyer's Preparations.

Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

Flavouring Essences.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Ratafia, Almond, Mace, Carraway, Cinnamon, Kernels, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Clove, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel, Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

Jams and Jellies in 1 & 2 lb.

JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant and Gooseberry.

JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

Syrups for Ices.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

Fruits in Syrup.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

Fruits in Noyeau & Brandy.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

Fruits Crystallised.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums and Mixed Fruits.

Tart Fruits.

Cramberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries and Currants.

Dessert Fruits, &c.

Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ¼ and ½ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lbs. Jars Zante Currants, in 14 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. do., ditto 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles. of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles, Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb. can, Jordan Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Bitter Almonds in ½ lb canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges & Comfits, stpd. botls., ditto ditto corked bottles. Gillon's Confectionery, Jams & Jellies, Pearl Barley Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon Bons, Cosaques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES, &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Meats.

Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Bee Corned Round of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheek, Ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, Ditto and Vegetables, Harricot Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, Ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

Fish.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat pints, Oysters in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings a la Sardines, Lampreys in Oil, Lampreys in Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ½ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ½ gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, & Kippered Salmon.

Soups.

Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Broth, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tea Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, ½ pints and ½ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats in ditto

Vegetables.

Carrots, plain, Ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

Poultry and Game.

Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl, boiled, Ditto roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison, hashed, Hare, Jugged.

Sardines.

PHILLIPPE & CANAUD'S & OTHERS.
Full size tins.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

French Provisions.

FROM PHILIPPE AND CANAUD.

Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb, Pâté de fois Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de fois Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c. &c.

Jellies in Bottles.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

Patent Preserved Provisions.

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

York Hams, Ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert, Cheese Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Cheddar ditto, North Wilts ditto and Pine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Greuyere and Parmasan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef Pig's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tonges, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collored do. Rein-deer do. six in a tin Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates Ditto Park Patés, Veal & Ham Paté, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

SUNDRIES.

Copying Presses, Letter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without Materials, complete Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Mordan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Gillon's Jams and Jellies, Oalmea &c. DeLa Rue's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c. Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains &c. &c.

☞ Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
24th Oct. 1861. 1, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES EXTRAORDINARY.
Playing 4, 6, or 8 Tunes each.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have the pleasure to announce the arrival in excellent condition of twenty-four of these boxes, playing the following airs. The Boxes have been made to order, with such arrangement of popular Airs, Tunes, &c., as are best suited for the Bombay Market.

FOUR TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
God save the Queen.
La Cracovienne.
St. Patrick's Day.
When the morning.

No. 2 plays
My Maryann Polka.
Far far upon the sea.
Nelly Bly.
Still so gently from La Sonambula.

No. 3 plays
Martha, Choeur de Chase.
La Traviata—Di Prooruza il near
Eruami-Conquira (Verdi).
La Dame Blanche.
Viens gentille Dame.

No. 4 plays
Souvenir de Cork.
Orphee aux Eufers.
Cavatina de la Gazza.
Le Pre aux Clercs.

No. 5 plays
I have thought of thee.
Oh Nanny will thou gang with me.
Sandy and Jenny.
My own my lovely bride.

No. 6 plays
Farewell ye Mountains.
Glorious Apollo.
The Rose of Kildare.
The Bonny Fish Wife.

No. 7 plays
My love she's but a Lassie yet.
Bonny Dundee.
British Grenadiers.
Partaul pour la Syrie.

No. 8 plays
With all thy faults I love the still.
The Dutchess of Kent.
The Dream is past.
Cared I for your heart.

SIX TUNE BOXES.

1 plays
Hearts of Oak.
Roy's wife of Aldavaloch.
When the Rosy Moon appearing.
Banks of Bauna.
O'er the Waters Row.
The Bonny Fish Wife.

No. 2 plays
Fair Ellen, Braham.
Draw the Sword, Scotland.
Flora McDonald, Laurent.
Favorite Scoth Air.
My love, she's but a &c.
Rule Brittannia.

No. 3 plays
Home sweet Home.
The light up Mana.
Canadian Boat Song.
Poor Maryann.
The Rose of Lucerne.
Merrily danced the Quaker's wife.

No. 4 plays
Nicholson's Rondo.
Waltz on the Swiss Girl.
When the Rosebud of Summer.
Coal Black Rose.
Pop goes the Weasel.
Oh how those Bells remind me.

No. 5 plays
The Lass of Gowrie.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
God save the Queen.
Kitty of Coleraine.
I've journeyed over many lands.
Oh 'tis the melody.

No. 6 plays
My old dog Tray.
The low back'd Car.
Lillie Dale.
Pop goes the Weasel.
The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
The Reel Row.

No. 7 plays
The time I've lost in wooing.
I'll gang no more to you town.
The Royal Oaks of England.
The Sailor's Journal.
Oh Lognedli Buchan.
The Reel Row.

No. 8 plays
God save the Queen.
Buy a Broom.
Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Love Ritornella.
Still so gently o'er me stealing
Bay of Biscay.

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
Love not a Ballad.
The Isle of Beauty.
Olga Waltzer.
Auld Lang Syne.
Oh Susannah.
Willie we have missed you.
Priere de Guilliame Tell.
The last Rose of Summer.

No. 2 plays
Miss Cree's Hornpipe.
Buy a Broom.
God save the Queen.
The Old English Lady.
When pensive I thought.
Pray Goody.
My Heart and Lute.
Isabel.

No. 3 plays
Nobody coming to Marry me.
The Horn of Chase.
Quick Step.
Royal English Summer Night.
The Lass of Richmond Hill.
My heart is still with thee.
My love she's but &c.
By the gaily circling Glass.

No. 4 plays
Evening Star Polka.
Hoffucing's Waltz.
Farewell ye Mountains.
Draw the Sword.
Fly not yet.
My love is like, &c.
Robin Adair.
Partaut pour la Syrie.

No. 5 plays
The Laurel.
I was in the merry month of May.
Say, can a father's heart.
Gulver Lodge favorite dance.
Apsley House do.
Come sing to me, &c.
The better land.
The high born child.

No. 6 plays
English Hornpipe.
Merrily dance, &c.
Favorite Quadrille.
Jenny Jones.
When the rosy Moon.
British Grenadier's March.
Ango Caledonian Air.
The Blue Bells of Scotland.

No. 7 plays
St. Patrick's Day.
Rob Roy.
I'll gang no Mair, &c.
Rule Brittannia.
God save the Queen.
The Royal Oaks of England.
Good night and joy be, &c.
The time I've lost, &c.

No. 8 plays
Luisa Miller—Deh la parola.
Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi tonjours.
Robert le Drable Alice.
Ayeb plus de confiance.
I Pautani, Nel Mirate.
La Traviata Fanjoo Cara.
Guillinme Tell Acours dance nia vacelle.
Le chants de la Serene.

Price moderate, early application to be made to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de sôi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de sôi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valencennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rick Black Glacè Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crèpe, steel and Jet.
Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waltz Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT THE
BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY,
Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principal Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

ROSSELET & Co.,
Watchmakers and Jewellers, from Geneva,
MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND, GOLD, and SILVER WATCHES, of every description and price.

CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES.

Always on hand, a magnificent stock of PARIS and GENEVA JEWELLERY, warranted fine Gold; comprising,—Ladies' Chains, Watch-Guards, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Medallions, Brooches and Braces lets for Pictures, Finger Rings, Sleeve-Links, Shirt Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES; four Maunds in a Basket.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

4th November 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watchesf Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

An English Watchmaker wanted, no other need apply.

A European Assistant wanted.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.
NO. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Bleached Piece Goods, Twists, &c., 2 Slate Bagatelle Tables, with balls and cues complete.

A few pairs of Teakwood Venitian and Glass framed Windows and Doors.

An Invoice of Silver Engine turned Hunting and Open Faced Watches of neat and small shapes.

About 150 Dozen Quarts of Bass & Co.'s English bottled Beer.

A few sets of English made Brass and plated mounted single and double Harness.

2 Cases containing 2 dozens Hunting Saddles with furniture complete, a few pairs of Luggage Straps and some Spirit Flasks, silver mounted, loaded and other Walking Sticks, &c. &c.

A few Pairs of Boots and Shoes.

A Small Invoice of Millinery, consisting of Tarlatan dresses, lady's and gentlemen's neckties, handsomely embroidered sleeves, head dresses, artificial flowers, scarfs, silk dresses, black silk socks and stockings Mittons lady's bonnets, satin mantles, stayes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Case of Millinery, consisting of
2 Pieces of Pink Crape.
4 do. Yellow do.
1 do. Dark Blue do.
1 do. Sky Blue do.
1 do. Lavender do.
38 Fancy Flounced Muslin Robes.

AT 1 P. M.

One nearly new English-built fashionable Brougham with Lamps, Pole, Shafts, &c., complete. One Self-driving Phaeton.

One four-seated English built Open Carriage with a set of Double Harness, and if not previously disposed of, a Chesnut Australian Gelding, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, very showy, perfectly quiet, and free from vice.

Any Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF EUROPE CARRIAGES.

Will be sold by Messrs. BENNEST & Co. THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., on account of the concerned, the undermentioned Carriages just landed Ex *Her Majesty*:—"

A Lake Charence by Silk and Son, London, with Lamps and Pole.

A Self-Driving Park Phæton, by Mann, with Shafts.

A Brougham on C. Springs with Lamps, Shafts and Pole.

A Self-Driving Phæton by Shipton with Shafts and Lamps.

A Double Seated Brougham with Lamps and Pole.

Also landed Ex "*Istamboul.*"

One Brougham, by Neuss, with Pole and Lamps.

LANDED PROPERTY AT CALLIAN FOR SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 10th February next, at 4 P. M. at their rooms, by order of the Directors of the East India Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

A Large piece of Ground with Mango, Pear, Tamarind and several other trees on the Ground situated at Callian in Salsette near the G. I. P. Railway station; the Ground contains about 31-1/7 Acres or 149,485 square yards more or less, with wells of everlasting sweet water.

Also, at the same place, at ½ past 4 P. M.

The Bungalows' Materials (without Ground) consisting of Beams, posts, Venitian and Pannel Doors, &c. &c. these materials lying at Callian, on the Hill, about a mile distant from the Railway Station.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

ON TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will hold a Book Sale of the following just received:—Babbage and Barlow's Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures and Machinery with plates, Banks and the Royal Society, Brees' Railway Practice with plates, Burton's Goa, Davis's China, De Saulcy's Expedition to the Rod Sea, 2 Vols., Foster's Hand Book of Literature, Year Book of Facts, Homer's Odyssey with Illustrations, The Horse and His Rider, The Englishwoman in Egypt, Latham's Germania of Tacitus, Lane's Modern Egyptians, Bulwer's Dramas and Poems, Love Letters of Eminent Persons, Nicholl's Solar System, Planet Neptune, O'Byrne's Naval Biography, St. John's French Revolution, Springfield's Horses and Their Riders, Shakespeare 4 Vols., Lady Stanhope's Travels, Thackwell's Sikh War, Wagner's Persia, Weld's History of the Royal Society, Bedford Correspondence 3 Vols., Raja Brooke's Letters, Burke's Romance of the Aristocracy 3 vols, Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, Catalogue of the Great Exhibition Illustrated 4 Vols., Ferguson's Nineveh, Fellow's Account of the Ionic, Trophy Monument, Fellow's Xanthian Marbles, Fellow's Discoveries in Lycia, Fellow's Discoveries in Asia Minor, Goldsmith's Poems, Life of Lord Langdale, Hamilton's Asia Minor, Hooper's Tents of Tuski, Hoskin's Charles the Second, Jerdan's Autobiography, Hall's Irish Character, Immortelles of Charles Dickens, Jesse's Wild Sports, Niebuhr's Lectures on Rome, Walker on Chess, Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Knight's Cyclypædia of London, Solace of Song, Macfarlane's French Revolution, Paget's Hungary 2 vols., Pfeiffer's Voyage to Iceland, The Enchanted Doll, Kennedy's Classical Poetry, Merry Tales, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Mordan's Foolscap Machine with Copying Book.

A powerful Grey Australian Saddle Horse, 6 years old and 15 hands ¾ inch in height, quiet, and pleasant to ride. Price Rs. 500. The horse can be seen at one day's notice and a certicate of soundness will be given to the purchaser.

A chesnut Australian Gelding, about 15 hands, 5 years old, very showy, perfectly quiet and free from vice. Price Rs. 400.

A most superb state Carriage, built by Bettyes and Son, of London, for the late Queen of Oude. Price Rupees 3000.

One Iron Grey Arab high caste horse, age 5, quiet in harness, to be seen at two hours' previous notice.

A pair of Bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 550.

A Mahogany Square Pianoforte.

A strong serviceable and light Office Palanquin Shigram, lined with Blue Silk Damask, with Lamps and Shafts, for one horse.

One English-built Dennet, by "Kinder." Price Rs. 400.

One Bay Cape Riding Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.

An excellent, light, and roomy English-built Buggy, (Victoria Shaped) with Enamelled Leather Hood, has just been put in thorough order.

PURDY'S GUN AND RIFLE.

A first rate double barelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in case, with two Stocks, with all the necessary implements complete, in brass bound Oak case, made expressly to order by the above celebrated maker for an Officer, who now no longer requires it. The whole are in excellent condition, and are now offered for sale at a reduced price of Rs. 650.

BENNETT'S WATCHES.

John Bennett, of "Cheapside, London." Gold Hunting Watches of first rate workmanship in excellent going order, warranted genuine manufacture.

ALSO,

A first-rate remarkably light and stylish Buggy, having Diamond Leather Hood, nicely newly lined and painted, with Silver Plated Lamps.

TO LET.

A large well furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill, excellently situated. Apply to

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862. BENNETT & Co.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received, *ex Wings of the Wind*, and *Lady Octavia* a further choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of,—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets, handsomely trimmed.
Black and Brown Felt Spanish Turban Hats, trimmed with velvet.
Trimmed Straw Hats, assorted shapes.
Black Glace Silk Paletot.
Linen and Muslin Sets of Collars and Sleeves.
Spanish Lace and white and colored Embroidered Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantilla Shawls.
Black and White Lama Shawls.
Assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Scarboro Hair Rolls and Frizzettes.
Assorted Chenille Hair Nets.
Assorted Invisible Braid Nets, with Stars and Steel Beads.
White Blonde Edge Cap Fronts.
White Kid Boots and Shoes.
Black Velvet and Gold Head Dresses.
Best Artificial Flowers.
Flower Wreaths with Boquets to match.
White China Silk Mantila's and Shawls.
Variety of Fancy Gilt and Pearl Buttons.
Jet and Steel Slides for Ornamenting Bonnets.
Fancy Gilt Stars.
Children's Black Felt Spanish Turban Hats.
Children's Black and Colored Cashmere Boots.
Children's Large and Small Size Dressed and Undressed Dolls.
Variety of Spring Toys for Children.
Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

An early inspection of which will oblige.

No. 2, Medow Street, next door to Henderson & Co., Fort.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Second-hand Dumny or Bullock Gharry, and a Pair of high Caste Surat Bullocks in good condition, may be seen by giving one day's previous notice (Sundays excepted).

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "VICTORIA."

RUSSOMJEE PESTONJEE has just landed and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Fresh Goods, viz., Fine fresh York Hams, Patent Preserved ditto in Tin, Patent Albert, Berkley Chedder, Double Gloucester, Pine and Somerset Cheeses, Berkley and Pine ditto in bladders, Ox Tongues in Tins, fresh and pickled Salmon, Dried Herrings, Soup and Game of Sorts, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Assorted Sauces, Pickles, Fruits for Tarts Jams and Jellies, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar Salid Oil, Mustard in large and small Bottles, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, Strasburg Meats, Anchovy Paste, Chocolate, Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Chips, Peels and Rinds, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Turkey, Figs, &c., &c.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
[Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received, for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Patent Spirit Level, by Elliot Brothers, in Mahogany Case.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

A RACING SADDLE FOR SALE.

Just received for Sale, a Racing Saddle, with furniture.

A few packs of Dean and Adam's Revolvers, Spare Cartridges, Holsters, Belts, and Pouches.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
No. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
TERMS CASH.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for a few of these Shares.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

1500	Pieces Grey Madapollams.
100	,, White Longcloth.
300	,, Grey Shirtings.
800	,, ,, Jacconets.
2	Cases Muslin Dresses, 12 yards.
2	,, ,, Robes, 14 yards.
2	Casks of Earthen Toys.
50	Dozen Bottles Port Wine.
60	,, Pints.

SALE OF BENJAMIN.

On MONDAY the 20th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Vurneegadee, by order and in the warehouse of Shaw Bhugwandass Nuthoosha, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Cumma Ramjee and Jaithoo Lalljee, the first purchasers.

29 Cases Benjamin.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY WITH DWELLING HOUSES AT TARDEO.
Unless previously sold by Private Contract.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd January 1862, at 4 P. M. on the premises, the following five lots of valuable Landed Properties situated at Tardeo in a healthy and airy situation, viz.:—

LOT 1.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Stable, Cook-room, out-houses, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3595 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of the property of Set Jeewajee Maneckjee, South by Lot No. 2, East by the private Road, and West by the Batty ground of Cursetbye widow of Dossabhoy Eduljee and Govind and Casinath Atmaram.

LOT 2.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, and outhouses, &c., standing on the Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3807 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 1, South by Lot No. 3, East by the private Road and West by batty grounds of Leise Puro and Juss Puro.

LOT 3.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree, ground admeasuring 3993 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 2, South by Lot No. 4, East by private Road and West by the batty grounds of Juss Puro and Waasodew Ramchunderjee.

LOT 4.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c. standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5460 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Lot No. 3, South by Lot No. 5, East by private Road, and West by the batty grounds of Bhawa Madowjee.

LOT 5.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5320 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Private Road, the South by the batty grounds of Narrayen Junnajee tailor, East by the batty grounds of Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esq., and the West by the batty ground of Bhawee Madowjee.

N. B.—The above are open to private offers previous to the day of sale, and all particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these are on view at the rooms of the undersigned. They are of handsome construction, so that while affording the means of cooling large quantities of either beer, wine, fruits or the like with a limited supply of cooling material, serve as an attractive and decorative article of dining room furniture. The prices vary from Rs. 60 and upwards.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.

Old and approved at Rs. 14 per box of 500.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862. CRAWFORD & Co.

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